The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Extensive and Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

Concentration of Troops Near the Scene of the Late Battle.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST OUR PICKETS.

An Active Attempt to Cut the Railroad at Tunstall's Station.

Telegraphic Intelligence from Our Special Correspondents.

The Relative Positions of the Two Armies.

PROGNOSTICS OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

"We are without any intelligence from Gen. McClellan's Army of a later date than Saturday, [illegible] communication with Fortress Monroe [illegible] by a storm. We repeat, however, the following intelligence printed in our Thursday edition, which indicates that important events have recently been made by the rebels:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

A telegram from Gen. McClellan's army, dated [illegible] says:

"The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large masses of men have been seen moving down from the vicinity of Charles-ville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

"Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Rosser, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

"A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that 5000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is the force that appeared at Old Church.

"The whole opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and [illegible] wounded.

"Other dispatches received to-day state that a large force was made yesterday evening by the rebels upon a picket guard and artillery on the right bank of Gen. McClellan's army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting the railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry, and the enemy retreated. No damage was done to the railroad.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

[illegible] Forces Face to Face—Equalities of Another Great Battle—Lots [illegible] Rebels—The City a Vast Hospital—Terrors of an Incorporation of [illegible], &c.

THE TIMES' OFFICE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Our own and the rebel forces are now face to face once more, and the pickets being not over half a mile apart, the whole length of these lines this state of affairs will exist without bringing on an engagement sooner than it can be seen. In the end battle the right wing of our army will undoubtedly have a hand, as the bridges for crossing the river are completed and nothing remains but to give the word of command to move.

The rebels are hard at work, throwing up earthworks, and evidently intend to make the battle at Richmond a desperate battle. They will find us fully prepared for the contest.

Last night the rebels sent three or four shells into our camp, but without effecting any damage.

[illegible] Some Statement continues to arrive daily, all of which confirm the statement recently published in the Richmond Dispatch, that the rebel forces greatly [illegible] our forces is to surround them and cut off their supplies. Their stock of subsistence is fast diminishing. What shall we do? is the leading question of the citizens. The City of Richmond is one vast hospital. Nearly every house contains more or less of wounded, and the utmost suffering prevails, in consequence of the want of facilities and the proper remedies.

If the rebels mean to fight, do our leaders demand that they should fight immediately. The question arises, why they commence the attack, or leave that for us to do? They may possibly be willing to give us our own time, seeing that their attempt at Fair Oaks ended so disastrously to themselves.

It seems incredible that the Union army can remain within four miles of Richmond for a much longer period, without opening the way to the city. Something must be done, and something will be done, or many lives will have disposed. WHIT.

Remains of the Rebels—The Generals Who Deserve Mention—Bravery of Casey's Division—Terrible of Correspondents.

YORK COUNTY, VA., Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Since the battle of last Saturday and Sunday, nothing of importance has occurred at this place. What might have been done if the weather and general prognostics, we are only at liberty to conjecture. One thing is certain, the accounts of rain that fell on the Sunday of the engagement, and which have continued falling at intervals each day since, have materially delayed the movements of the whole army. As it was, on Sunday, the right wing of the army were [illegible], and in readiness to cross the Chickahominy, for the purpose of joining in the battle which commenced the day before, however, had hardly reached the bridges, when it was found that the river was rising rapidly, so that before the center part of the column could cross, the bridges would probably be swept away. With a view of saving the bridges, an extra [illegible] and workmen were detailed to lend their aid in strengthening the structures, but, notwithstanding their united efforts, it soon became apparent that the freshet would gently to the master. In the morning at sixty minutes the river had risen several inches, and continued to rise throughout the day, until it had brought the meadows and plains which stretched away for more distance on each side, and particularly near the bridges of somewhat more than ordinary proportions. The bridges were carried away, also a large quantity of logs which had been used in carrying the work. Of course the plan for forwarding our troops to the left wing was necessarily abandoned, and we were obliged to content ourselves with looking to the safety of our army and the direct [illegible] of our part in the engagement.

It is true the right wing might have succeeded in reaching to Bottom's Bridge, whereby which it could be expected to the battle-field; but in that case the distance travelled would be twenty miles, and roads knee-deep with mud; consequently the men would have been fatigued and exhausted, and totally unfit to meet the foe. I am quite confident that if the right wing could have reached the march of noon, by their victory, the rebels had sought to cut off our retreat over a defeat.

Considering the immense superior force that the enemy brought against us, too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the Generals engaged on our side.

Gen. Hooker, Kearney and Heintzelman, the men who repelled the enemy so brilliantly at Williamsburgh, were present on this occasion, and by their active efforts and good driving inspired their respective commands with a zeal and enthusiasm which knew no bounds. Gen. Heintzelman is not a man to dazzle the world with shining apparel, ornamented with rows of triple-gilt buttons and other insignia of rank, which, although not objectionable, do not always win battles, but he is a man that takes a position in front of the enemy, and by his untiring perseverance and skillful generalship, impresses his soldiers with the conviction that he is the man for the place. The private who, the other day, meeting the General riding along in an old rebelia, hailed him and asked if he had any eggs for sale, was not probably aware how much depended upon the skill of the supposed countryman.

Gens. Kearney and Hooker did their part, and did it well, as every one will admit, who saw the former dashing along the front of his line, encouraging his command to renewed exertions, and heard the latter exclaim as he emerged from the woods into the open battle field, "My men, follow me!"

Gens. Sumner, Richardson and Sedgwick performed all that could be required of them on the extreme right. By their efforts the enemy were prevented from turning our flank.

Gen. Sumner and Gen. Jameson deserve mention for the part they acted, and how well and unflinchingly the troops under their command stood up against the destructive fire of the enemy, may be known by observing the list of casualties in some of the regiments. Gen. Pack occupied a position similar to that which he held at the battle of Williamsburgh—a position near the centre of the line, which he maintained against fearful odds, although in so doing many a brave fellow received his death wound.

The flight of Gen. Casey's Division from the field of battle has given rise to much and severe censure from all quarters of the army. The only excuse which I have heard offered in behalf of the command, was by two or three soldiers attached to the division, who informed me, in answer to an inquiry relating to the course pursued, that they were privates, and for that reason were not at liberty to speak disrespectfully of their superior officers. I learned from them, however, that the prime cause of the disgraceful retreat was jealousy existing among some officers, which had such an effect upon the men that they were greatly demoralized, and had lost all confidence in their superiors. Be that as it may, it appears that the division allowed itself to be surprised by the enemy on the first day of the battle, confusion followed, rallying was impossible, and, as a natural consequence, the men scattered in every direction, and found their way, as best they could, to the rear of the army. They did not even halt at that point, but rapidly pursued their way to Bottom's Bridge—a distance of ten miles from the field of action. In my travels during the past week, I have met score of stragglers, whom I have ascertained to be attached to Casey's Division. What they thought of doing, or where they were going, they were unable to say, or if they had any definite object in view, refused to vouchsafe me with its nature. In referring to the dispatch reflecting upon the stampede, sent by Gen. McClellan to the War Department, a degree of sensitiveness was exhibited by several of Casey's men, which caused much sympathy in their behalf. One of them told me that a report had been circulated that the division was to be dispersed, and the men sent home; "But," said he, "rather than be ordered home under such circumstances, I would prefer to be tied hand and foot, and thrown into the nearest river." The division is now encamping at Bottom's Bridge. Two days ago about 4,000 men had reported themselves.

For the past week, the correspondents attached to the left wing of the army have had anything but a pleasant and comfortable time. Laying aside the task of collecting the lists of casualties, which was exceedingly laborious—rendered more so from the fact that in many instances the regiments had not made out their returns—it required an extraordinary amount of scrambling to get a morsel of anything to eat, either for man or horse. The incessant rain of Tuesday and the following morning, formed streams in the vicinity of the camp-ground, and especially at Savage's Station on the railroad, entirely to dissemble the detestable Chickahominy. Through the kindness of Lieut. Jones, of the Signal Corps, I was furnished Tuesday night with sleeping quarters, in a tent situated in a hollow, within a few feet of the station, and, after congratulating myself on my good fortune, composed myself for sleep, which I enjoyed undisturbed till daylight, at which time I awoke, and, to my utter astonishment, discovered three inches of water inside the canvas. The alarm was given and the inmates of the surrounding tents hastened to remove baggage and equipage to a more elevated piece of ground. The water rapidly increased in depth in consequence of obstructions in the culvert over which the railroad crossed, until within a short time a stream six feet in depth was running over the railroad and endangering its permanency. Saddles, trunks, blankets, bags of oats and a variety of other things were floating off, and could be secured only by men wading in the stream up to their shoulders. The train from White House Landing, which was due in the morning, did not arrive till 9 o'clock P. M., in consequence of a portion of the railroad having been washed away. Upon returning three hours later the train ran into a bridge, causing another long delay. During all this time the army was short of provisions and forage, the railroad being the sole means by which supplies could be forwarded. When in working order the two trains of ten or twelve cars each were constantly conveying the wounded from the battle-field and to the hospitals at White House. The road leading to Bottom's Bridge was a mass of deep mud the whole distance, making the transit of wagons an impossibility. We may imagine the sufferings of the wounded when we are informed that in lieu of proper materials for making soup, *horses were ordered to be killed and their flesh prepared to supply the deficiency.*

On Tuesday the scene round Gen. Heintzelman's Headquarters will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Every inch of floor and space of ground was occupied by the dead and wounded, the former having died since being carried thither. Our own and the rebel wounded lay together, and each received all the attention that it was in the power of our surgeons and their attendants to bestow.

The appearance of a battle-field after a severe engagement has been so often described, though would [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The French Government in a Fright—Effect of the Turn in Mexican Affairs and Our National Successes—The Secession Press of Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 30, 1862.

It appears to me from several credible sources that the French Government has really had a fright. [illegible] Mexico and [illegible] the Mexican question, without help, or support of allies, [illegible] the French Government [illegible] JUAREZ, will perhaps invite [illegible] HOFFMANN, of Baltimore, to occupy the Imperial Chair unoccupied, can be rumored. But [illegible] were conjectures, and are only valuable as [illegible] little the Mexican question is understood in this country, and what a confusion of ideas prevails on the subject.

The attempt of the French Government to throw the blame of the rupture of the alliance in Mexico on [illegible] has had the effect of first irritating the Spanish Government, and then, as it now appears, of frightening them at the idea of a rupture with France. The French Government seems to have foreseen this, and adopted its policy with the view of producing exactly this effect. Thus the long article which the Foreign Office published in the *Paris* and *Moniteur*, through the agency of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE's pen, was not, as at first supposed, a burst of choler against Spain, but a piece of maneuvering to bring her back to France.

On the other hand, Gen. PRIM is for the Spaniards a hero, a demigod, whom it will not do to touch. Their belief in him amounts to a superstition, a worship, which only belonged to the knights of olden times, and to attack him is to attack the nation itself. The Government journals at Paris have forgotten to respect this very legitimate pride of the Spanish people in their gallant General, and have thus overreached the Government, in a direction which ought to have been avoided.

It is now certain that the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN, who, for two months last Winter was in secret communication with the Emperor NAPOLEON and Gen. ALMONTE, did consent to accept the Mexican throne upon conditions which NAPOLEON thought practicable, and agreed to carry out, and it is now equally certain that MAXIMILIAN has changed his mind, and withdrawn his candidature. During a late visit to Brussels the Grand Duke refused not only to pass through Paris, as the friends of the Mexican scheme desired he should, but he also refused to enter into negotiations on the subject.

The importance and malevolence of the secession [illegible] of Paris is something incredible, and if their representations could exert any influence in high places, our Government ought certainly to exercise the vigilance, by all other Governments, of watching, through their Ministers at Paris, against them. The Paris *Ministerial* organ, in a series of formidable-looking leaders running through several numbers and entitled, "Slavery in America," published some of the most gross of misrepresentations. [illegible] the manner in which the subject is treated. "If, therefore, the philanthropy and the principles of the people of the North inspire them with such sentiments, (their hatred of the negro,) what are we going to make be-lieve that Slavery had anything to do with their taking up arms? What, if, was to help those possessing these contents of society, these objects of such disdain, that the proud and rapacious Yankees should have consented to ruin their commerce and to contract a colossal debt? It was to gain the liberty of the race they hate and despise, that the North should have compromised even the destiny of the Western Republic. Yet, contrary to every principle of justice, Slavery is only of a secondary interest in the present struggle, and it occupies no place in the sentiments of the people. The civil war, which [illegible] in the American States, has for cause material interests of the highest importance, and antipathies of race, into which the question of Slavery [illegible] at all enters."

Thus we have repeated for the millionth time those stale lies which the secession agents have put into the mouths of their foreign sympathizers, as the *ne plus ultra* of secession arguments, to wit: That Slavery has nothing to do with the war, and that it is a war between two distinct races of people. They overlook the fact that the ethnology of the Southern States is as well written up and understood as that of France or any other part of the globe; and as regards Slavery, they imagine probably that the thirty years' debate in Congress on the extension of Slavery into the Territories are effaced from history, and they assume, no doubt, that the French public have failed to remark that, of the thirty-four States of the Union, it was exactly the Slave States which rebelled, and the Free States which remained loyal. They presume also that the conduct of the members of Congress from the Border Slave States has passed unnoticed. Never before did any people engage in such a one-sided discussion.

The Count GASPARIN, author of *Les Etats Unis—Un Grand Peuple qui se relève*, is about to publish another work entitled *The United States before Europe*, in which the burning question of Slavery, the present war, its social, political and commercial bearings on America and Europe, and the question of neutrality and belligerent rights, are thoroughly treated. M. DE GASPARIN, who has thus won another claim to the gratitude of the people of the United States, has already sent an advance copy of his book to Miss BEEME, the translator of his first book, and it will, no doubt, soon be published in New-York.

The singular document of Capt. CLOUZET, of the French navy, in reply to Commodore FARRAGUT's demand for the surrender of New-Orleans, has been published without comment in French journals, and has given rise to public to various appreciations. Among other things, however, it has served to give additional credit to the belief held by many, that Admiral FARRAGUT's success, that the Emperor really sympathizes with the South, and that Capt. CLOUZET had orders to favor the rebels to the full extent of the law.

Would you like to know the price of running the blockade? Lately a Southern gentleman went from Paris to L'Orient to engage passage on an English ship which was loading for a Southern port. He asked the price of passage, and was told sixty pounds for the passage, and fifteen shillings (English money) a day for board. The gentleman renounced his project, and returned to Paris to await a fall in the price of travel to Secessia.

Another party of Southern gentlemen who have just arrived in Paris, tell some strange experiences in running the blockade. They left the Southern coast at a point sixty miles from Bermuda in a small boat, which would have been probably lost if the weather had not been fine. From there they took passage in another small vessel for the Cuban coast—a vessel on which they had nothing but boards for a bed, and but little food. A storm came on, which kept them out much longer than a week. They were four days on limited quantities of bread and water, and only arrived at their destination after the most terrible sufferings, and after passing through many dangers. At Havana they took the English steamer for Southampton. They report that only many persons are [illegible] in the [illegible]

FROM LONDON.

Progress of the Great Exhibition—What is to be Done with It—The Extraordinary Rooms—The Way to Do the Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The mighty magic of the Great Exhibition begins to show itself. The Royal Commissioners have put their house in order, and the public generally have [illegible] the wonders of the Great Exhibition. They unanimously must say, [illegible] Not as the [illegible] have neglected the matter. There are [illegible] protection are now every day, carrying the expected [illegible] all countries, and preparing on their own account [illegible] they may have [illegible] "[illegible]" themselves. Have we not all our little knickknacks and things and prodigies, and do we not regard it as a privilege of our [illegible] to contribute to [illegible] the [illegible] Exhibition? On the 7th of May we already numbered their labors; on the 15th of June they will bring them to a close. I have not heard, by slightest imputation on the fairness of the [illegible] Commissioners; they are not only [illegible] but liberally [illegible] I think no doubt as thoroughly and completely honest in their opinions as they are devoted in attention to their duties. I can speak [illegible] this conclusion with which the Jury on wines applied themselves to the arduous task of drinking all the good samples, and unanimously avoiding all the bad.

The spectacle that is now presented by the completed magnificence of the Exhibition cannot be exaggerated by the pen. It is of such surpassing beauty that the imagination fails to overtop it with visions of greater splendor. There is something so startling in this gorgeous illustration of the world's history—where each nation shows the best chapter it can—that one needs a cooler faculty than the imagination to read it aright. And with all his intellects in calm equipoise he cannot go far without being impressed with a sense of his absolute ignorance of some of the broadest facts of the age in which he lives. There are people who feel humble when they thread the worn aisles of Westminster Abbey, and with unhallowed callous disturb the sacred dust of the mighty dead—although I must confess that I always feel more like punching the head of the verger for being in too great a hurry and having charged me sixpence. But here, among the living, surrounded by the forces that constitute civilization, one is literally appalled at his own insignificance, abashed at his inevitable ignorance, and disposed to ask if he can really be civilized and yet know so little of what the world has done and is yet doing. Even special information specially gone to the length of its father in such a place, for the World's progress in industrial and practical science during a decade can only there be ascertained, being at other times so much of a sealed book that a man can only be expected to have a passing acquaintance with its leading facts. If the *Encyclopedie Brittanica* could spend a few days in the Exhibition, that respectable publication would, I am sure, feel oppressed with a shameful sense of its own inadequacy to the occasion.

It is always easier to find pleasure than wisdom. In the official catalogue you find neither, but in the building the first can be had easily. A couple of days may be spent delightfully in the mere stupefaction of gazing on brilliant gems and ravishing works of art; but when you have stared your fill at the Koh-i-Noor, and wondered how much the good Mr. SIMPSON would advance on that swell diamond, and looked at the bronzes in the French Court, and the Mosaics in the Roman Court, a dull conscientiousness comes over you that you are not much the wiser for this great exposition of your national and universal whereabouts. It is, then that feeling your own shortcomings, you turn frantically to the guides for information, and find it not; consult the catalogue and you are made wretched; go to the refreshment-rooms, and—ha! here is a pause—in desperation, dine. Ignorance, I have observed, generally enjoys a good appetite. The refreshment halls—I may as well stay there for a few minutes, now that I have crossed the threshold—display all that affectionate regard for the inner man for which the Briton is famous. They are very extensive, the halls being 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, and the two arcades 1,200 feet long by 25 broad. They overlook the beautiful grounds of the Horticultural Society, and like all other portions of the Exhibition, and are thoroughly well ventilated. In this cool expanse refreshments of all kinds, from an admirable dinner, at five shillings, to a wedge of pie at a penny, may always be had. The waiters speak two or three languages, and the buffet, with mute eloquence, discourses to all the nations of the earth. The contractors are forced to supply iced water to many parts of the Exhibition for the convenience of the visitors, and for the English department alone (there is a French contractor also) three ship-loads of ice were brought from America. The supply of milk, strange to say, is obtained from the ordinary four-footed cow—that valuable but little-used animal being specially named by the Commissioners, and the purveyor being compelled to buy a greater number thereof than would at any time suffice to yield the gross quantity of lacteal fluid that might be required. Nobody could be found to undertake the whole contract, so it has to be divided. The tea and coffee are made by an apparatus called a percolator, which generously supplies 25,000 cups every four hours—when it is wanted. Altogether, and notwithstanding many hasty complaints, the refreshment rooms are well and cheaply managed. In connection with them are admirable toilet conveniences; and to enable visitors to spend the day and even transact a little business, there is an office for writing letters, and a branch of the General Post-office for sending them away. So many deliveries of letters occur in the course of the day that any man anxious about his affairs can hear three or four times from the beloved store without materially disturbing his visit.

Every one understands such things, but when it comes to a question about finding out the meaning of a strange machine the case is very different. The great deficiency of the Exhibition is an explanatory catalogue. It is the cause of much superfluous labor to the visitor, and is the main reason why the most valuable novelties are still unappreciated, while the jewel cases, picture galleries and showy parts of the building are crowded with enthusiastic sight-seers. When the shilling days come (they commence on Monday next) and practical people go to look understingly at things in their own line of business, the meritorious part of the show will not, I fancy, be so crowded as it is now.

The usual way of doing the Exhibition is to start from the Eastern Dome, walk through the British nave and back again, then visit the Courts in the same department. Then plunge into the Foreign half of the building, perambulate the galleries, stagger through the machinery annex, and drop down exhausted at the Big Fountain. By the dim a poor sufferer has done this, and feebly expressed his satisfaction at the feat, he is in a fit condition to be sent home in a cab and put to bed, where he will suffer agonies from a fit of indigestion occasioned by a foolish effort to swallow the official catalogue.

British art confronts the hardy pilgrim at the first step in the shape of an equestrian statue of Lady GODIVA, who, it will be remembered, "bilked" the tollmen of Coventry by the extraordinary ceremony of riding through that city in a state of nature, whereby they (the tollmen) were so astonished that they could ask no more tolls. A glance at the horse and its rider fully accounts for their astonishment. A little further on he comes across a neat model of the iron-ship *Warrior*, and shortly afterward the Birmingham small-arms trophy, filled with guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords and every other contrivance for bringing argument to a point. Unless you have the mind of Mr. [illegible] you will find more than half an hour's work in [illegible] the [illegible] of the Exhibition. There is one [illegible] which [illegible] most interest. It represents, with considerable [illegible] the process of manufacturing gun barrels. One end is pointed, but a piece of iron half [illegible] twisted into a spiral, and lastly welded into the form of a perfect barrel—all being in a single piece. Several barrel-boring machines are scattered about that part of the nave, one of which has been first [illegible] times in a minute. There actually is a working telescope, mounting almost to the roof of the building [illegible] It is [illegible] in height, and [illegible] of thick copper plate, [illegible] forming a central lamp, and divided into three compartments. The upper and lower are composed of color [illegible] panes, producing a vertical style of light and [illegible] the middle compartment. The [illegible] divided colors of brass, each of which is the center of a pendant [illegible] stage, producing the most attractive effect in a cold hue of equal size. The whole is mounted upon revolving copper frame set in motion by clockwork, [illegible] and regularly, with a small expenditure of power. All of which I have mentioned will yield myself upon. Leaving the concentric, prismatic rings, the traveler encounters more philosophical instruments, but by keeping straight on and not looking out otherwise, comes at length to an electric, with which the nave "terminates"; thence retracing his steps by plunging into a forest of trophies on his left. It is here that the crowd assemblies to gaze upon the wondrous collection of gems and jewels that the leading houses in such things have placed [illegible] Among them is to be found the famous Koh-i-noor blazes forth like a "mountain of light," as it really is. Thought with much of the exhibition at the Exhibition of 1851; since then it has taken off its dingy great-coat, been shaved and made other wise presentable. The curiosity of the public is very natural for it is something to see the largest diamond in the world. Its history, too, is full of interest. Many are probably aware that it was surrendered to the Queen of Great Britain upon the annexation of the Punjab Empire, and passed, together with the Sikh dominion, from the hands of DULEEP SINGH to the possession of Queen VICTORIA. It has long been the property of the Khalsa Rajahs, and was believed to carry with it the evil influences of the genii of the mines, who were supposed to be envious of its possessors. KEMR, King of Ange, was the first owner. Passing through many hands, and always causing a disturbance in the neighborhood, it came to the Rajah of Ujayin, who lost it, together with his kingdom, by an invasion of the Mahommedans. Subsequently we find ALA-CON-SEAN, Sultan of Delhi, grasping the unparalleled jewel, but it was again lost by his son to the Mogul conqueror. The evil influence ascribed to the gem was well founded. It brought mischief to all who possessed it. One Eastern potentate had prudence enough to decline the dangerous treasure, but the want of such caution cost MOHAMMED SHAH dearly. When he advanced with the "Mountain of Light" glittering on his turban to meet his conqueror, NADIR SHAH, the last-named Afghan Chief saw the jewel, and knowing his power, said with the affability of a Bill Sykes, "We will be friends and change turbans in pledge of friendship." Whereupon he "swopped" headers, and secured the Koh-i-noor with the politeness of a highwayman. It remained among the princes of the Doorannee Empire for some time, and then passed into the hands of the Sikhs, who retained possession of it until it was handed over to Queen VICTORIA by the son of SHERA SINGH, (a purely social name,) who, feeling pretty certain that either the Brahmin Priests or some ambitious prince would certainly steal it from him in a few years, and perhaps lead him into war, wisely concluded to place the gem in safe keeping. For the rest it has been cut and polished by Holland lapidaries, and is now really beautiful. The dirty lump by its side represents the size and condition of the Koh-i-noor before it had been subjected to this process. Passing by the numerous jewelry trophies, the visitor next comes to a floating ship-light apparatus, the peculiarity of which is, that the machinery is placed beneath the deck of the vessel instead of in the lantern. A little further on is a large clock, which possesses the crab-like faculty of sparing a limb and yet being able to run, in other words, any single wheel may be removed for repair without disturbing the others. What a pity it is that such an improvement cannot be applied to the human race. Imagine the convenience of taking out a lung and sending it to Italy for repairs! The next trophy is devoted to food, and has excited the ire of newspaper writers because—I am mean enough to believe—it does not happen to be cooked. All the substances used as food are carefully grouped together. It is here that the "pedigree" wheat is seen to greatest advantage, and simply demonstrates the advantage of the principle of artificial selection in improving the productiveness of plants used for food. An ear of corn containing 47 grains of wheat was sown in 1857, and each successive season the best ears were selected for seed, the result being, that in 1861 the ears contained 123 grains each, and had increased to an enormous size. The principle of careful selection has been long acted upon by horticulturists; the advantage of applying it to so important a subject as agriculture is evident.

And so, through a forest of trophies, one returns to the Eastern Dome, and the sang corner thereof in which the American Department is located, having seen absolutely nothing, and yet having stared hard at all that came beneath his eyes. C. B. S.

Federal Victories in England—Secession Sympathizers—Intervention—Effect of Neutrality—The English Press—Lancashire—Yellow Jack Expected to Take the Field—Second Stage of the War—A Suggestion to Corn Merchants—The Exhibition—Fortifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The continued, brilliant, triumphant and overwhelming successes of the Federal army and navy; the astonishing financial triumph of the Government, in the growth of public credit, in the face of unparalleled expenditures; the successive occupation of Southern cities, and the desperate action of the rebels in the destruction of cotton, are producing a strange effect upon the public feeling in England.

The growing power of the North is looked upon with more than jealousy—it is with apprehensions of the most serious character. The financial position is contemplated with doubt. It is hard for Englishmen to believe that public credit can be sustained by popular enthusiasm, and a general devotion to a great cause. The destruction of cotton, and the hopelessness of getting a supply in America or elsewhere, is a terrible calamity, the full force of which is not yet seen or felt. According to present appearances, next Winter will be the hardest one England has seen in the memory of the living generation.

The defeat of the Confederates is cullenly admitted. On the sea and all navigable rivers, their power has been extinguished. But now, say the still sanguine sympathizers with secession, the real difficulties of the North are to begin. There are 800,000 square miles of territory to be conquered, and there are five or six millions of men who are to be beaten, subjugated, and then governed, and these men, also, are Americans. The papers exult in the allegation that no Union sentiment is to be found, and that there is only a sullen giving up, in conquered cities, but no real submission.

It is now a question with the Cabinets of England and France, whether they will stand by and see millions of men, who have always exercised the right of self-government, reduced to political Slavery. You have seen the action of a French naval officer at New-Orleans. There can be little doubt he had very precise instructions. If it were merely the subjugation or destruction of a few millions of people, with whom England and France had no particular relations, they might look on coolly, without the wish to interfere; but it is a question of commerce and of bread. England and France have no such interests with respect to Poland, or Hungary, or Venetia. One fact stands in the way of English intervention. That fact is Ireland. Canada, also, has its weight. As for the Yankees, they have enough to do without looking for more. There is one question, however, which will assert itself. It concerns the cotton interest. It represents, with considerable [illegible] the property of manufacturers and [illegible] and is pushed, but a short [illegible] time together; a little [illegible] to be

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, June 16—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of May, were completed on Saturday, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing eleven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of May, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,091,120
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,600,920
Free Goods	1,449,093
Total entries, April, 1862	$14,132,133
Against May, 1861	11,462,460
Increase this season	$2,675,664

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $110,388, as against $2,486,812 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from public warehouse during the month, is $3,720,132, or $870,688 less than went into warehouse.

The Exports of the month of May, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,837,063	
Foreign reexported	629,768	
Specie	5,164,626	
Total clearances, April, 1862	$15,632,387	
Against May, 1861:		
In Domestic Produce	$10,865,769	
Foreign reexported	747,868	
Specie	120,000	—$11,733,635
Increase this season		$4,099,772

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eleven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$7,942,000		$24,817,000
August	7,836,000		25,798,000
September	6,074,000		16,005,000
October	7,884,000		15,703,000
November	8,740,000		14,974,000
December	9,269,000		15,079,000
January	12,457,000		10,565,000
February	12,810,000		14,068,000
March	18,651,000		12,658,000
April	13,827,000		12,933,000
May	14,138,000		11,462,000
Total 11 months	$120,602,000		$183,062,000
Foreign Specie	11,026,000		28,587,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,583,000		$7,526,000
August	9,652,000		8,013,000
September	9,878,000		9,283,000
October	12,904,000		10,067,000
November	14,110,000		11,262,000
December	13,880,000		10,611,000
January	13,053,000		10,278,000
February	10,078,000		10,237,000
March	8,985,000		10,581,000
April	8,002,000		9,256,000
May	9,838,000		10,856,000
Total 11 months	$116,713,000		$107,920,000
Foreign reexported	4,689,000		6,245,000
Total 4en months	$125,402,000		$114,165,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	$11,000		$8,564,000
August	3,000		7,455,000
September	16,000		3,758,000
October	16,000		2,106,000
November	48,000		625,000
December	893,000		202,000
January	2,658,000		50,000
February	3,777,000		1,103,000
March	2,471,000		302,000
April	4,038,000		1,413,000
May	5,165,000		129,000
Total 11 months	$19,085,000		$23,616,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1861-1862 From July 1.	vs.	1860-1861. From July 1.
Domestic produce	$116,713,000		$107,920,000
Foreign Goods reexported	4,689,000		6,245,000
Specie	19,085,000		23,616,000
Total	$142,487,000		$137,781,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs.	1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590		4,504,066
August	1,556,824		4,496,243
September	1,642,382		3,038,803
October	1,672,616		2,632,078
November	1,851,384		1,794,748
December	2,334,847		1,171,862
January	3,351,657		2,059,202
February	3,566,064		2,528,736
March	4,626,862		2,489,926
April	4,149,967		1,643,261
May	4,707,924		979,145
Total 11 months	$31,431,102		$27,338,670

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.
July 8 $811,368	July 12	1,514,664
July 15 1,344,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2 2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13 944,468	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23 1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 27 798,833	Sept. 12	791,661
Sept. 3 757,629	Sept. 29	1,202,657
Sept. 13 1,199,698	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 29 953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4 932,716	Oct. 23	810,225
Oct. 13 1,011,707	Nov. 7	1,241,939
Oct. 22 1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3 687,896	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15 875,236	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25 829,607	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4 870,246	Dec. 26	1,226,219
Dec. 16 975,000	Jan. 8	1,468,385
Dec. 23 822,058	Jan. 15	1,446,219
Jan. 4 716,842	Jan. 25	1,246,028
Jan. 14 885,923	Feb. 3	1,514,164
Jan. 25 602,767	Feb. 12	1,052,913
Feb. 1 [illegible]	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Feb. 14 614,146	March 5	865,176
Feb. 24 [illegible]	March 18	815,629
March 10 677,840	April 8	[illegible]
March 18 [illegible]	April 12	1,116,231
April 1 [illegible]	April 24	864,517
April 10 [illegible]	May 5	[illegible]
April 22 [illegible]	May 19	758,102
May 1 [illegible]	May 7 5	364,115
May 12 [illegible]	Total 11 mos.	$32,062,072
May 22 [illegible]		
May 31 237,911		
Total 11 mos. $28,138,049		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,351,819, against $2,146,446 same week last year On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,246,400, against $2,520,013 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,900,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we publish above for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to $120,602,000
Add two weeks in June 3,545,797
Total entries since July 1 ..... $123,147,797
To same date last year 183,428,052
Decrease since July 1 ..... $60,278,255

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from July 1, 1861, to May 31 ..... $123,402,000
Add two weeks in June 3,548,394
Total clearances since July 1 ..... $126,950,394
Against same date last year 119,622,199
Increased Export this season $8,327,095

The same tables make the Export of Specie From July 1 to May 31 ..... $19,005,000
Add two weeks in June 3,661,000
Total since July 1 ..... $22,666,000
Against same time, 1861 23,616,000
Decreased Specie Export $1,150,000

A partially increased export demand for Gold the past week, together with a demand from some of the interior Bankers of this State in preparation for the new 6 ⅌ cent. New-York State Loan of $800,000 to be awarded on Wednesday next, to be paid for in Gold, carried the first advance of the week to 104¼@105 ⅌ cent. And to these influences were added the effect of the application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for an extension of the National Circulation of United States Notes, which carried up the price of Gold on Saturday to 106¼ ⅌ cent., and with it the price of Exchange on London to 111 ⅌ cent. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue correspondingly advanced to 103¼ ⅌ cent. after previous large transactions from 101½ to 103 earlier in the week. The excitement among the Money and Foreign Exchange Brokers, and the Banking Houses engaged in the English and Continental trade, was quite marked on Saturday On account of the rapidity of the advance in rates, the extreme rise did not take place until after the sailing of the steamers, and the effect upon actual trade transactions in Bills on London and the Continent remains to be told upon the next packet—the *Persia*—to sail on Wednesday next.

The Money Market continues easy, at 4@5 ⅌ cent., with more doing at the lower rate on the pledge of Gold and United States Treasury Bonds and Custom-house United States Notes. The conversion of the ordinary United States Notes into 5-year 6 ⅌ cents. at the Sub-Treasury, has been actively renewed within a few days past, and between the supply of means thus created and the daily Customs revenue, together with temporary deposits at 4 ⅌ cent., the receipts into the Treasury at New-York keep rather ahead of the disbursements. The receipts from the sale of the New Stock alone, on Friday and Saturday, were $1,062,000. The Secretary is not availing at present, as far as we are advised, of the use of his 12 months' 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates, in payments to the large creditors of the Government, although some of them would probably prefer them to ready money, as, besides the interest they bear until disposed of, they are wanted in the market at 100@100½ ⅌ cent., and accumulated interest.

The same cause which stimulated the price of Gold and rates of Exchange has contributed to the further advance of United States Securities and the speculative and dividend Shares and Bonds on the Stock Exchange, and the buoyancy on Friday and Saturday was more decided than at any time since the middle of May, when the Indians affair checked the upward course of speculation. The following table marks the general rise of the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ ct. stock of U. S. of 61	106@107¼
New-York Central	95¾@96¼@95¾
New-York and Erie	38@39@38¾
Erie Preferred Shares	66@67
Rock Island	63¼@65
Michigan Guaranteed	58@62¾
Michigan Southern	26¾@28¼@26
Michigan Central	64¼@67
Toledo	45¾@48
Galena	70¾@71¼
Illinois Central	63¾@64
Panama	122¾@129
Pacific Mail	116¼@116
Missouris	55¼@52¾
Tennessees	50¾@50
Hudson River	47@49¼
Harlem Preferred	36@34
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	23@22¾

The most prominent features in the market are the rapid advance and great apparent strength of the buyers of New-York Central, after a rise of *ten per cent.* In less than a fortnight, and the large and general demand, altogether of a local or domestic character, for the Railway mortgages, of which a considerable supply of certain descriptions came from Europe by the last mail or two, owing to the relatively higher market on this side. The sales of Eries alone on Saturday were over $300,000, and about as much more of the Western mortgages, although only one session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The transactions in United States 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 are made lighter at the advance to 107@107¼ than they were at 104@105, because of the moderate offerings at the Board. The last sale of Saturday afternoon on the Street was $60,000, at 107¼ ⅌ cent. The 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds are made somewhat dull, at 106@106¼, by the suspense felt on the Street in regard to the disposition of the remaining authority of the Secretary to fill up the issue under the act of June 17. The amount to be disposed of is understood to be $27,000,000, and the authority, if exercised at all, must be used before the 17th prox., when it will cease by limitation of the act. Mr. CHASE will probably be heard from on the subject in a few days. Should he conclude to negotiate, it will probably be for the exchange of a corresponding sum of United States Notes of Custom-house issue.

The following bids at the close of the week for the Railway Bonds show a further advance of 2@3 ⅌ cent. from Saturday week:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	89¾
N. Y. C. sixes, real es.	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	97
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103	P. H. & A. 1st, 7 ⅌ c.	110
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	P. H. & A. 2d, 6 ⅌ c.	70.80¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	99¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65¾
Erie fourths, '89	93	Ch. & N. W. seconds	54¾
Erie fifths, '96	87¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50¾
R., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	102¾
Hudson con. '91	98	Tol. & Wabash firsts	93
Harlem firsts, '65-72	103	Tol. & Wabash seconds	70
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Mil. & P. Dubuque 1sts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-72	105	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103¾
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ⅌ c. '77	108¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Chic., R. & Q. 1sts, s. f. c.	110	Chi. & Ric. 1. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. sec's	85¾	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	90¾
N. Ind. Goshen line	100		

The following official notice appeared on Saturday afternoon from the Michigan Southern Company:

"The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due November 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due August 1, 1861, are requested to present them [illegible] will cease accrue, as said bonds are due [illegible] omitted in those cases where the holders shall not have received the notice of payment, and further notice is will cease on the date of receiving this notice."

We understand that the officials of the Company have already anticipated this notice by tendering to several of the large holders, (including one for European account to the amount of $86,000) their money, with accumulated interest since May 1, for the overdue mortgages. Other holders were permitted, up to the close of the subscription on Saturday, to accept the Sinking Fund mortgages in exchange.

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103¾	Chatham	89
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'	113	Bank of N. America	100
America	110¾	Hanover	83¾
City	115	Irving	70
Phenix	106¾	Metropolitan	105
North River	85	People's	67
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers	75
Greenwich	120	East River	62
Mercantile Exch'ge	94	Nassau	96
Seventh Ward	100	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	93	Corn Exchange	96
Commerce	102	Continental	93¾
Mech. Banking As.	90	St. Nicholas	90
Broadway	137	New-York County	90
Ocean	65	Importers' & Traders	102¾
Mercantile	111	Park	113
American Exchange	97	Manufact'rs & Merch.	90

The following is Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $2,321,590 25, including for customs, $126,000, and for United States Stock, $545,000; payments, $1,862,107 43; balance, $17,974,970 46.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of May, 1862, were $370,344 46
Earnings, May, 1861 ..... 305,610 49
Increase $65,734 46

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first five months of 1862, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:

	1861.	1862.
January	$103,404	$100,022
February	88,261	96,936
March	68,700	103,020
April	94,839	95,097
May	83,856	94,136
Total	$458,881	$489,991
		458,881
Total five months' increase over last year		$31,110

Ship Canal Across Illinois.

In the United States House of Representatives, June 13, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, a bill (H. R. No. 286) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that WILLIAM H. SWIFT, now one of the Trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and 75 feet in width, and for the improvement of said river in such a manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, at all times during the season of navigation, of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress shall permit. And the said Commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year; and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the War Department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvement, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, collectors, and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any lands, water streams, and materials of any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvement contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned and compensation made therefor, in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenues derived from the said canal and river, over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: first, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof to the United States, together with the interest thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall each receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services, determine: *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said Commissioners designated from the topographical corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said Commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of the management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right at all times to transport vessels of war, troops, and public property over said canal absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

Commercial News by the Bavaria.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 3.

COTTON—Sales of two days, 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and has advanced ⅛d.@¼d. since Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and tending downward. Corn dull and unchanged, except White, the market for which is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and tending downward. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady, at 32s. 6d. for Pots. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull, and unchanged. Rice dull. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small at unchanged rates.

[illegible]

MANCHESTER, Saturday, June 7.

The Broker Circular reports:—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 73,000 bales, including 14,500 bales to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market has an upward tendency, and quotations have advanced on the week ¼d. ⅌ lb. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters, and at the market closing that day, on the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Mobile	13¾d.
Middling Orleans	13¾d.	Fair Upland	13¾d.
Fair Mobile	13¾d.	Middling Uplands	13¼d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 324,000 bales, including 94,000 bales of American descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Cotton goods and Yarns being firm, with an advancing tendency, but transactions have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull but steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BARNARD, ATKIN & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Flour dull at 24s.@26s. ⅌ bbl. Wheat steady but dull; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 11s.@12s. 6d.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. Corn steady; Mixed, 27s. 6d.; Yellow, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; White, 28s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally heavy, with a declining tendency. The above-mentioned circulars report: Beef is very dull. Pork easier. Bacon has a downward tendency. Lard quiet; Tallow has a declining tendency; quoted at 45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet and steady at 32s. 6d. for Pots and 33s. for Pearls. Rosin dull at 14s. for common. Spirits Turpentine firm at 74s.@75s. Sugar very dull. Coffee firm. Rice easier. Linseed hardened and advanced 6d. Linseed Oil firmer; quoted at 40s.@41s. Cod Oil quiet.

LONDON MARKETS (SATURDAY).

Breadstuffs still declining. Indigo dull for both Raits and Bengal. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee has a downward tendency, and heavy. Rice easier. Tea dull at 1s. ⅌ lb. for common Congou. Tallow dull. Spirits Turpentine steady at 74s.@74s. 6d. Linseed Oil steady at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday afternoon at 93¾ for money, ex dividend. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £662,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Stocks are declining. The latest sales were, Illinois Central, 47@48, dis.; Erie, 38@32.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

(*By Telegraph to Quarantine.*)

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 8.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Corn, however, was firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market closed heavy.

LONDON, Sunday, June 8.

Consols closed on Saturday at 91¾@93.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales, on Saturday, were Erie Railway, 31¾; Illinois Central, 47@48 dis.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Havre for the week have been 7,000 bales. Orleans *fine ordinaire*, 170f.; fair, 165f. The market is quiet and firm, with an advance of 4f.@5f. on the week. The stock in port amounts to 39,000.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes 66f. 80c., ex coupons.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEGNEY, by his sister, ANNORAH REGNEY, formerly of Lambeth, London. When last heard of, was at Pier No. 3 East River. Any information will be thankfully received at Barrytown Post-office, Dutchess County, or in the papers.

IF C. P. H., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where he is, address Box 1,000, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 3 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth-ave., Brownstone Rooms, to let, in suites or separately, with or without board. Families or single gentlemen will find this a desirable location for the Summer. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $45 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Box No. 101 Times Office.

TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE UNEXCEPTIONABLE references, who intend leaving town for the Summer, to make an arrangement for the ensuing Fall and Winter, can be accommodated with a room on the second floor, in a private family. Boarding-house situated between 18th and 19th-sts., and between the 4th and 5th-aves. Address A. K., Madison-square Post-office, 24 Madison-ave.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE Adults want permanently three or four connecting rooms, with board, in a private house, between 23d-st. and 4th-ave., or vicinity of Madison-square, within an hour of the City Hall, and not more than two miles from the City. The best of references. Address P. O. Box No. 183 Times Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, good lodgings, with board, if desired, at moderate rates. No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT REDUCED RATES prices, can be had at No. 41 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family, if desired, to a few gentlemen. Apply at 32 Fifth-st., between 6th and 4th-ave.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTlemen, pleasant, well-furnished rooms on 2d and 3d floors. Also a large back parlor, at No. 10 Irving-place.

MUSICAL.

$150 BEST PIANO. $150
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, 489 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted 6 years. Rich moulding case, $175 to $200. All warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any other manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 489 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 136 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON MONDAY night, June 9, a light bay HORSE, 16 hands high, six years old, long tail, star on forehead and faint strip on the back when moving, shoes a depressed weight, thick, and has a very small white spot on the left side of the rump. The horse is well-made, as-headed, and in good condition. One-half of the above reward will be given for information that will return the horse to the owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address RALPH VOORHIS, Hackensack, Bergen Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN SAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 37, 38, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery. S. BRUSH, No. 25 Front-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A YOUNG coach DOG, two years old, answering to the name of ROVER. By returning him to his owner, No. 3 Irving-place, a reward of $10 will given, and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for City and country, built by one of the best City makers, and in excellent order. Will be sold low. Apply at No. 66 Broome-st., to JAS. YETMAN.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORT.—MOUNTAIN GLEN, ONE hour and a half from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, pleasantly situate for fine air, good accommodations for the table, and moderate charges. Apply to Mr. Gardner, No. 5 Dey-st., 3d floor, from 1 to 3, or address A. OTTEN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Broadway, is now the most desirable family boarding-house in new style for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built an entire new house, making seventy-four new bedrooms, new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with new carpets and new cottage furniture. The hotel is a modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables; two new ten-pin alleys at the new restaurant dining-room; the best fishing, and finest sea bathing, with Fishing Boats, surpassed by the Beach; a beautiful yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be in readiness on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train, and 2 P. M. train; *Stock and Ticket to Sachem's Head direct*; change cars at New-Haven; time from City, 2½ hours. Return, leave Sachem's Head at 10:50 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibuses, new and clean, to carry you down to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been laid out and filled with ornamental and shade trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate personal management of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Mosquitoes are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the old dining room, built a new ladies' ordinary, and yet in consequence of his billiard and bath-rooms, facilities and reduction of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Living guaranteed and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, that the Tontine will be supplied with best beeves, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.

June 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and repaired throughout, will be open for the reception of visitors and boarders on the 1st of May. This is a beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, provided annual refreshments for families attending a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of accommodations, address J. A. WARNER, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y. (Center Post-office, as yet.) Or to MR. E. CALDWELL & SON, No. 2 Fulton-st., Jersey City, which will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or Piermont Connection, which will be found much the quicker route on the arrival of the trains.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large dry rooms, situated on French Lake, near Cornwall Falls, Northwestern Orange County, accessible by the trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and most healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages, with ample room for the accommodation of a few more families. Board, per week, $5 per week; or $20 per month. Apply to A. C. JEROME, No. 49 Broadway, or Baker & Vail, No. 308 Washington-st., or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, Hudson River, 14 miles distant; first-class accommodations for families; second floor of private house, with baths, hot and cold water; location healthy and retired; plenty of fruit

gives a resident of White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, in Western Virginia, has returned to the Pan Handle having left White Sulphur Springs about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of an order for his arrest from Gen. HEAVY, commdg. of his Union regiments. Mr. McCLAIN was at Richmond only a short time since. He thinks the Rebels there only about 70,000, and not very strongly fortified. While he was there, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn were distributed as rations to Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division, to be purchased by the men; provisions of all kinds being scarce, except flour, which, as it was manufactured in the valley of Virginia, very extensively, was comparatively low. The Conscript Act, he says, is producing a change in the sentiment of a great many. He reports that the mountains are infested with bands of guerrillas and deserters from the rebel army, and that a person traveling there is in as much danger from the deserters as from the guerrillas, for in approaching their hiding places they will, from fear of arrest, shoot without stopping to inquire the traveler's sentiments or mission.

The United States steam transport Fulton, from Harrison's Landing, arrived at this port on Saturday, having on board 400 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army. She also brought 200 of the ninety privateersmen who were recently taken up the James River to be arraigned for the Civil Government and the other National officers held as hostages by the rebels. They came on under a guard of thirty men.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session on Sunday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of certain canals and locks. The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls, was passed. A bill for increasing the revenue, by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, was introduced and referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was further debated, and finally reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive Session, and, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe, a week later, are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 4th, and *China*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst. There is little political news of importance. Cotton had advanced ⅛d.@¼d. in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were again dull, and Provisions were tending downward.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH for Slave-trading, which has for some time been proceeding in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, resulted, on Saturday night, in a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov. STANLY has been applied to by citizens of this county to return to them runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitive came into town again the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere, saying that he had no machinery for executing civil process, and no military force at his disposal for that purpose, and he could not again interfere. Gen. BURNSIDE says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (Gen. B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat."

On Wednesday last the first train passed over the railroad bridge at Nashville, which has been constructed to take the place of the one destroyed by the rebels when they abandoned the city.

The detailed census reports give this as the classification of the population of New-Orleans: Whites, native born, 59,830; free colored blacks, 2,656; free colored mulattoes, 8,234; whites, foreign born, 24,361; Indians, 4. Total free, 156,290; slaves, 12,385. Total population, 168,675.

The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The *Africa*, on her last passage, was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in with Cape Race struck so heavily on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, 17 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 600 miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.

The price of Gold advanced, on Saturday, to 100¼, and Exchange to 117 ⅌ cent. Stocks were buoyant.

Breadstuffs were less sought after on Saturday, especially by shippers, who were discouraged by a further rise in freights. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. Oats were dearer. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Metals, and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pork at reduced rates, and for Lard and Beef, which were steady, as also for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Smoked Herring, Rio Coffee, Wool and Whisky, which latter article advanced slightly. No important movements were reported in other commodities.

Who Block the Pacific Railroad?

Argument in favor of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, by Congress, is out of place at this late day. The country long ago settled down in the conviction that the measure ought to be and must be adopted. It may be doubted whether any other proposition agitating political circles during the last twenty years, commands to-day the unanimity of support which, in all the loyal States, is accorded to the project of binding the Atlantic and the Pacific together with a band of railroad iron. The only difference of opinion has grown out of the conflict of competing routes, or applies to the details of means for carrying the great enterprise into effect.

These differences have all been arranged and harmonized in the House of Representatives, and that body has sent to the Senate, for its concurrence, a bill under which the Pacific Railroad may be surely and speedily constructed. Why it hangs fire so long in the Senate, we know not. A large majority of that branch of Congress stands irrevocably committed to the measure, by the formally declared expressions of popular will through the Legislatures of their respective States, and by personal pledges of Senators on the stump. The measure has been a cardinal point in the charts of the Republican Party ever since its organization; and Democratic Conventions all through the loyal States were compelled by pressure of public opinion to compete for popular favor by protesting fidelity to the same plank in their own platform. Why is it, then, that the Senate, which has the power to-day to settle the question and secure the road by passing the bill, hesitates so long to do its duty? A single day honestly devoted to the business ought to pass the bill, gladden the hearts of millions of men, and quadruple the value of our Pacific possessions.

The long delay in Senatorial action is ominous. We fear it bodes no good, because it appears unnecessary, and seems to indicate either inactivity or insincerity on the part of the professed friends of the measure. The bill, we believe, is in charge of Senator McDOUGALL, of California. Surely he must be the brute friend. The only question remaining is this,—is he a *judicious* friend? If professions mean anything, the pending bill, with perhaps slight modification, has a majority of, at least, a dozen votes in the Senate. If these professions are sincere, Mr. McDOUGALL should insist on having them take early practical form; if they are insincere, the people cannot too soon learn who are they that make so vital an interest a mere football of political games. It is to be hoped that the friends of the Pacific Railroad will insist on having the line speedily drawn between themselves and the opposition. If the bill is to be lost, let it be by direct vote on the yeas and nays, and not by parliamentary strategy, which so often smothers great measures in the dark and enables the faithless to hide their evil agency and escape responsibilities therefor.

Public Debt and National Currency.

The actual cost of the war, as recently shown by the official exhibit of the progress of the public debt, agreeably surprised many of the most influential friends of the Government, who had indulged the vague rumors of much larger figures, while it disappointed the factious opponents of the Administration in Congress who had industriously given these rumors currency. The success of the National circulation, of lawful tender, established in February, as a valuable auxiliary to the management of the Public Debt and the conduct of the Treasury, has also afforded the highest satisfaction to the country, besides already vindicating the practical good judgment of its advocates in Congress and the skill with which it has thus far been employed by Secretary CHASE. The wonderful financial success of the Government in respect to both these important subjects, under the present administration of the Department of the Treasury, will undoubtedly afford its distinguished head a ready and powerful influence in both Houses of Congress in favor of any amendment or extension of the policy and measures established by the Acts of July 17 and February 25, including an increase of the National Circulation and Treasury deposits authorized by the last-named Act.

It is just here that we most respectfully, and with all deference to Mr. CHASE, beg to interpose a few words in the direction of delay, if not of caution. We honestly believe that the postponement of all changes in the newly inaugurated system, which in the popular sense answers to the description of a National Bank of Circulation and Deposit, would best comport with the existing state of the country, and that it may be done without detriment to the public service, or compromise of the credit and punctuality of the Treasury Department. That some additional conveniences in the way of disbursement and negotiation might be secured through the proposed alteration we have no doubt; but if these are to be gained at the cost of unsettling the popular confidence in the system itself, and thereby perhaps materially widening the difference between the United States Notes, now so cheerfully accepted as lawful tender, and the price of Gold for export, we submit that in the sequel the country might not profit by the change, even though the machinery of the Treasury should work in some respects more kindly. In any event it would seem to be the part of prudence to let the new bill go over to the next session of Congress, by which time the substantial defects, if any, would be developed, and might then be corrected, with the minor inconveniences now complained of.

We have said that such delay would not operate to the prejudice of the public service, or credit of the Government. Our reason is, that the authority, and almost plenary powers, granted to the Secretary by the existing laws, will assuredly enable him to carry on the Government until next Spring without a larger infusion of United States Notes of Circulation than the $150,000,000 originally established by the act of February. That act made these notes convertible and reconvertible into a permanent Public Stock, at par, to the full measure of the sum total, more than thrice told. It created such a stock to the amount of five hundred millions, and the process of conversion has already commenced, at the rate of $500,000 or $600,000 per day. That it may not go on as rapidly as the wants of the Secretary require, is quite possible; but a supplementary act, passed in February, authorizes the unlimited employment, in the public disbursements, of twelve-months Treasury Certificates or Exchequer Bills, bearing 6 per cent. interest, before the maturity of any of which the Congress of the United States, at its next session, may be better able than at present to judge whether a further infusion of United States Notes of Circulation, or some modification of the terms of the five hundred million loan, would be judicious in retiring these temporary certificates of indebtedness. But beyond these ways and means, already provided, is an authority in the Act of February 25 to dispose of the Public Stocks of the United States, to meet the exigencies of the public service, in the discretion of the Secretary, without waiting the process of voluntary conversion. The power to sell them below par was not expected to be used, except in cases of emergency, sudden or otherwise; but it was expressly inserted to place the Department beyond the possibility of discredit, if not to take away the temptation to resort to the more easy process of increasing the volume of United States Notes of Circulation, before the working of the new system is fairly tested. Again: the Loan Act, of July 17, is not yet exhausted by $27,000,000 in United States Treasury Bonds bearing 7.30 per cent., and $50,000,000 in United States 6 per cent., 20 years to run, without the power of earlier redemption, this stock being identical with that now selling on the market at 107 per cent.; either or both of which can be used for retiring the first issues of United States Notes, which the Secretary complains have already ceased to perform the function of currency, being receivable at the Custom-house as the equivalent of Gold.

On the retirement of these Custom-house Notes, the Secretary will have the full sum of $150,000,000 in the uniform circulation of lawful tender, free of interest, until converted into the Public Stock of 1862, and then immediately available for reissue, as before referred to.

But it may be replied, that if our National Treasury Bank is proving a success, while limited to $150,000,000 circulation and 150,000,000 deposits, why may it not be extended in both departments, if need be for the convenience of the Treasury, to $300,000,000 of circulation and $100,000,000 of deposits? We do not believe that the Secretary himself contemplates any such increase of circulation, although applying for authority to enlarge it for certain objects, among which is the protection of his line of deposits, which he *does propose to double*, at or under five per cent., returnable on demand after thirty days. But without reference to what the Secretary would do, under the proposed bill, we insist that the present limit was placed on the system for some wiser purpose than to have it removed in less than four months from the passage of the act.

Our National Bank is a good thing. We advocated its establishment, warmly and heartily, not as a military necessity, but as the proper, as well as timely, exercise by the National Government of one of its great powers, not to any duties, under the Constitution. The measure was wisely confined to the functions of Circulation and Deposits. It grants no powers of Discount or Exchange. It was as wisely limited in the measure of Circulation and the extent of Deposits. The last, originally fixed at $25,000,000, was changed to $50,000,000, because the Associated Banks of New-York alone applied for nearly the whole of the first sum. As the limit now stands, it is presumed to represent all that the Treasury ought in prudence to take on temporary loan, subject to immediate demand. The Secretary himself evidently views the matter in this light, since in applying for the enlargement of the limit of $100,000,000 he couples the proposition with the contingent authority to prepare, ready for use if need be, an additional amount of circulation to pay off his deposits, if suddenly demanded from any turn in the money market, or with a view to force or create a necessity for the negotiation of the public stock below par. As a Bank of Deposit, therefore, it seems fair to conclude that the Treasury should not place itself under a greater obligation, in the aggregate, than $50,000,000, since it could only be done without a corresponding increase of circulation to be forced into employment without reference to the currency wants or convenience of the public at large. As a bank for sound and popular circulation these wants must be consulted, or the system proves, in the end, a failure. If it be thought they are not now consulted by limiting the sum total to $150,000,000, the fact will be more clearly demonstrable six months hence, than at present.

Events in Mexico.

But for the mighty occurrences that are transpiring in our own country, the news of extraordinary events in Mexico, as it comes month by month, would be all absorbing. Even now, the course of affairs in the neighboring Republic is watched not only by us, but by the whole civilized world, with an interest second only to that which attends the *dénouement* of the gigantic rebellion in the American Union.

The sudden uprising of three great European Powers for a united onslaught upon the weak, abused and despised Republic of Mexico, the equally sudden breaking up of this tripartite expedition, and the ignominious defeat of the only remaining party thereto, must be considered a piece of by-play, quite important, however, to the great drama that is being enacted on our own soil.

But the motives upon which this triple-headed raid upon Mexico are based are too low down in the councils of the Allies, and the ignominious failure of that raid strikes too deep into the interests, passions and prejudices of the nations concerned to admit of the belief that the consequences will be brief or unimportant.

The advices from Mexico that appeared in this journal of Saturday last, furnish the most interesting and important chapter of the European invasion that we have had. By these advices it appears the French army of about 5,000 men attacked the Mexicans, whose forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, numbered, according to the official statement of the Commander-in-Chief, 4,852. The attack of the French is stated to have been foolish, yet brave, while the defence was heroic and successful. The French were repulsed three different times, and at several points. After a sanguinary struggle, which continued from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening, the French were forced to retreat with heavy loss, and at the latest date, the remainder of their army was at Orizaba, where its position at best, must be considered precarious. The Mexicans, who have shown great humanity from first to last, may permit the invaders to remain for the present in the healthy country, as there are not French vessels enough at Vera Cruz to carry them away. The Commander of the French forces proposes, it is said, to await at Orizaba instructions from his Government.

One of the first results of the breaking up of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and the signal defeat of the French, which we have just recorded, will be to do away with much of the erroneous public opinion that exists relative to the Government and people of Mexico, elevate them in the eyes of the world, and strengthen the Constitutional Government. That Government has certainly evinced wisdom and moderation of a high order throughout the crisis of invasion, while the people have exhibited unity and heroic bravery in the defence of their Government and country.

Another result of this affair will probably be the development of some of the most important and secret springs of action that produced the tripartite coalition against Mexico, which, according to present appearances, is forever to stand preëminent in the great book of human history, an evidence of the foolishness of those who are considered wise.

As the picture is now presented to us, LOUIS NAPOLEON stands in the foreground. What course will the Emperor take, and how will the French nation be affected, when they receive the news of the disastrous defeat of their army in Mexico, are questions now uppermost in the public mind. Whatever ulterior purposes the Allies, either one or all, may have had in forming the coalition against Mexico, whatever new combinations or complications they may have hoped or feared would grow out of the invasion of that country, there has evidently been no calculation, especially by NAPOLEON, on the decided reverse to French arms in Mexico—of which they are soon to learn—at the hands of the Mexicans, whom all the world has been taught to despise. It is a foregone conclusion in Europe, as it was here but little more than one short week since, that the French army would reach the City of Mexico in triumph, and that the Emperor who sits in the Tuileries would ere long dictate to the Mexican nation.

Even while this opinion attains in Europe, we notice the explanatory document recently put forth by Earl RUSSELL says: "The Paris newspapers which have defended the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country." There seems to be a motive on the part of the French Emperor in making this charge of treachery against England. Does he do it to make a point against the present Government of that country, and aid his friends, the Tories, into power? Or has he the deeper plan of creating a *casus belli*? But the London *Times* of May 28, in remarking upon the statements put forth by the French Press, to which Earl RUSSELL refers, uses the following significant language relative to the march of the French army to the City of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of deposing the Government, and substituting an Austrian dynasty in its place:

"We are not prepared to say their conduct is indefensible or absolutely inconsistent with the spirit of the convention. We think, indeed, that it could be fairly represented as a development of the original design, rather startling perhaps, but not very arbitrary when closely examined."

"We can only (concludes the *Times*) wish France well through the enterprise. We sincerely trust she may succeed in the adventure. She may be very sure that we look upon her undertaking with sentiments rather of gratitude than of jealousy. If she can restore Mexico to its place among nations, she will be a benefactor to the world."

This is decidedly cool and "rather startling," surely, we should say, in view of the convention of the Allies, which expressly disclaimed all intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico.

When the news of the result that has now been reached in Mexico arrives in Europe, we shall, doubtless, see an entire change of programme. The tripartite coalition has received a trenchant blow, which must expose its original tripartite purposes. The interests, passions and prejudices upon which the coalition was based will burst forth in all their unseemly proportions and colors. We shall watch their development with great interest. If criminations and recriminations are passing between the Governments of England and France now, while it is supposed the expedition is certainly holding its own, if not progressing successfully, what will be the state of feeling between those Governments when the news of the ignominious defeat of the French is received? With Spain there will probably be but little cause for controversy, as she was probably be-fooled from first to last by both England and France; and Spain, doubtless, is more astonished than any one else at the high and favorable position in which her wise and honest Gen. PRIM has placed her. If Spain has the wit to follow the road opened to her by PRIM, and mend her ways in Mexico, she will gain immensely in her ancient colonies and advance greatly in prosperity and renown.

In regard to the defeat of the French army in Mexico, if NAPOLEON retains any considerable portion of his astuteness, he will hold those who lured his forces to destruction responsible, quietly withdraw the remainder of his troops, and abandon his Quixotic projects on this continent.

MR. RUGGLES' MEMORIAL ON CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—We publish elsewhere an abstract, as extended as the heavy pressure on our columns will allow, of the very interesting and important Memorial of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES to the President, on the subject of adapting our State canals to the purpose of national defence. The document was transmitted by Mr. LINCOLN to Congress on Saturday, asking for the subject the consideration its "obvious and unquestionable importance" demands—a consideration which the "large amount of valuable statistical information collected and presented in the Memorial" will greatly facilitate. Mr. RUGGLES' main effort in this elaborate paper is to *nationalize* our canals, historically, statistically and naturally; and to show the fundamental importance of our agricultural interior States as the "granary of the Union," furnishing the certain means of export with which to buy duty-paying imports in return. It shows conclusively—1. That if *necessary* we can *fight* John Bull on the Lakes; 2. That at any rate we can and will *feed* him. Coming from Mr. RUGGLES, we need not say that this paper is distinguished by all that breadth of treatment and consummate skill in dealing with and vitalizing large masses of statistical details, that so eminently characterize his mind. Its arguments, suggestions and revelations cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest both in Great Britain and the Canadas as well as here at home. We trust Congress will *make* time to give the subject the attention its great importance demands.

Conclusion of the Trial of Appleton Oaksmith.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH, charged with fitting out the slaver *Margaret Scott* at New-Bedford for the slave-trade, has occupied the District Court for several days and attracted considerable attention. The arguments of the counsel occupied a part of yesterday, and to-day, when the case was given to the Jury by Judge CURTIS in a lengthy charge.

A verdict is expected to be rendered this morning.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14—Midnight.

The jury in the Oaksmith case rendered a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

Maj.-Gen. Ord at Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June, 14.

Maj.-Gen. ORD, transferred at his request from Gen. McDOWELL'S army corps to Gen. HALLECK'S Mississippi column, arrived this afternoon, and left this afternoon for Corinth.

This is the hottest day of the season, the mercury standing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at 92° in the shade.

[illegible] and sentiment of the North: The South believed that they have a strong party at the North able to rally them, and at any rate, the Northern people would always submit by necessary instinct, and [illegible]. Well, it does certainly worth counting the cost, intelligent minds of England and France were [illegible] deceived. They seem to have really believed the vain boasting of the South, and to have been in ignorance of the geography and resources of this country as to believe the South could, for years longer, maintain the conflict against the Government, and then compel peace on their own terms. Nay, the London Times must now [illegible] of a "compromise," as if compromise had not disappeared forever when Fort Sumter was fired on! But it is useless to recall the wonderful delusions with which the South and Europe have been startled away. It is almost worth the war to have driven them away, and to place the Republic together on higher and nobler ground than it was occupied.

Notwithstanding their gloomy prospects, the rebel Press and leaders still talk boldly and vaunt highly. We can afford to indulge them in this; but we cannot afford to let the great waiters go unemployed, nor to let any active rebels return to mischief. No, we must destroy the leaven of rebellion and eradicate the seed; we must finish the work we have begun.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from the Shenandoah Valley.

Churches Thrown Open for their Accommodation.

A Secession Nest Stirred Up at Leesburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

NO NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to-day, from any direction.

The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of Saturday night, and is not yet in working order.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Three hundred and fourteen wounded men arrived here last night. They are of SHIELDS' Division, and principally of TYLER'S and CARROLL'S Brigades—the former consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and the latter of the Seventh Indiana, First Virginia, and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were taken from the field at Port Republic, after the fight on Monday last, to Luray, where they remained a day, and thence to Front Royal, where they embarked upon the cars on Friday at noon, and were brought directly to this city. When the train stopped near the Smithsonian Institution, the people of the vicinity opened two churches, and most of the men were removed from the cars. At an early hour this morning they were visited by scores of ladies, who made every provision for their comfort. Surgeons were also in attendance, and the wounds carefully dressed. Before noon ambulances had conveyed all of the men who could safely be moved to the Clifborne Hospital, near the Kalorama. There they are comfortably provided for, and will be likely to speedily recover, few of the wounds being of a very dangerous character. In addition to the regular attendants, Representatives GURLEY, WOODWARD, BLAKE and KNOX, of Ohio, and COLFAX and PORTER, of Indiana, have, during the afternoon, administered to their comfort.

Two churches—Grace and the Ryland Chapel—on the island, near the Smithsonian, which had not been designated for the purpose, were this morning voluntarily devoted to the reception of the wounded from SHIELDS' Division. The conduct of the residents in that part of Washington is spoken of as creditable in the extreme. But for their timely attention, the wounded might have suffered severely, inasmuch as the surgeons in charge having failed to report their arrival to Gen. WADSWORTH, no provision was made to convey the men to the hospitals. The congregations who have thus inaugurated the good work of caring for the wounded are and have been among the most loyal in the city.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

An order was sent yesterday to the Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, directing him to take possession of churches in which secession sympathy has been evinced, and to convert them into hospitals. Another church or two have been taken in like manner in this city, but it is proper to state that it may become a military necessity to convert for hospital purposes churches which have been in no way identified with secession.

The final services in the Episcopal Churches designated for hospital use were held to-day. At Dr. HALL'S they were prolonged, and concluded by an announcement that the place of meeting hereafter would be made known through the papers. During the service, the Government carmen were depositing the lumber needed for the necessary alterations in the street before the church.

DISTRIBUTING THE WOUNDED.

It is suggested that rather than multiply hospitals in and about Washington, it would be better to have them created in other cities. It would undoubtedly be well for the wounded to place them at different points. Letters have been written to Brooklyn, stating that some of the public buildings there may be prepared for the reception of the sick and injured. No city would afford a more pleasant retreat.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

The contest at Port Republic was a very severe one. The brigades under TYLER and CARROLL fought the entire force of JACKSON, estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand men, for four hours. Gen. SHIELDS, who was in the rear with the remaining brigades of his division, did not arrive in time to participate in the conflict. It is believed that had his whole brigade been present JACKSON would have been defeated. As it is, the loss is thought to have been much greater than ours. One of his cavalry regiments was terribly cut up in attempting to charge upon the Fifth Ohio Regiment. Gen. FREMONT'S force was prevented from overtaking JACKSON by the destruction by the latter of the bridge over the Shenandoah. He, however, succeeded in crossing the river at night, and occupied the battle-ground.

A SECESSION NEST STIRRED UP.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of Loudon County, Virginia, was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively cooperating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to Gen. WADSWORTH, as commander of the department. Col. SWAIN, of SCOTT'S Cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command to go to Leesburgh. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. SWAIN had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straitened up things generally, and brought Chief Justice ASA ROGERS and Rev. E. H. NOURSE as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause. The aforesaid gentlemen acting as a kind of rebel post-bag. Leesburgh proved to be a hot-bed of secession; the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

ROGERS, whose arrest is mentioned above, is the presiding Justice of his county, under the Letcher system; Nourse is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathizers in rebel-lines out of the county. It is alleged that ROGERS sent his own wagons to aid JACKSON in his second raid up the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of County Court that acknowledged allegiance to the Unchristian State Government at Richmond, which, under pretence of preventing our foes from, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of twenty thousand dollars, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of Loudon now in arms against their country.

THE UNIONISTS IN WESTERN TEXAS.

The Government is strongly urged to send a small force to Western Texas to protect the many Unionists there, and to prevent the Confederates from drawing further supplies from Mexico. It is now believed that a very large proportion of the cotton stores have been obtained from the latter country. It would require but a regiment or two of National cavalry to guard the whole frontier from Brazos Santiago to Fort Mackintosh.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamer Connecticut arrived at New-Orleans on the 8th, and left for Texas on the 31st ult. The British ship Gracchus, a prize to the Somerset, has been condemned by the United States Prize Court. Pilots and towboats are resuming their vocations at the Southwest Pass.

POST-OFFICE BOUNDS.

It has been ascertained at the Post-office Department that single-rate letters which are inclosed in envelopes stamped with both the one and three-cent stamp of the old style, have, in some instances, been treated by Postmasters as wholly unpaid, and extra postage thereon exacted on delivery. Public notice is therefore given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carrier's fee in cities, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps indicate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate recently confirmed the following appointments:

Assistant Surgeons Jonathan C. Bartlette, Thos. W. Leach, Wm. M. King and Benjamin F. Gibbs, to be Surgeons; and Frank L. Dubois, Samuel G. Webber, Gustavus S. Franklin, F. Minot Weld and David W. Balantine, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

John L. Lecomb, Brigadier-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Brigade-Surgeon George F. Allen, Medical Inspector.

Robert C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General.

Wm. H. Mussey, of Ohio, Medical Inspector.

The following-named were confirmed as Consuls:

John J. Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello.

Maximilian C. Gritzner, of District Columbia, to Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

Wm. Marsh, of District Columbia, to Altona.

Henry W. Dimon, of Rhode Island, to Oporto.

Chas. A. Lohr, of Pennsylvania, to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

Also as First Lieutenant in Marine Corps, Chas. H Bradford.

As Second Lieutenants, Louis E. Fagan, Robert L. Meade, James R. Young, of Pennsylvania; Lyman P. French, of New-York; Wm. Wallace, Jr., of Maryland; Edward C. Saltmarsh, of Massachusetts; Geo. G. Stoddard, of Massachusetts; Chas. F Williams, of District of Columbia; A. Whitmore Ward, of Illinois; John M. Reber and Frederick P. Peet, Jr., of New-York.

JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

PHILIP FRASER will probably receive the appointment of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Florida. Mr. FRASER is a native of Pennsylvania, but has practiced law in Jacksonville for many years. He was a fellow student of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and is an able lawyer. When Jacksonville was occupied by our forces he presided at a Union meeting with the expectation of permanent protection by the Government. When our troops were withdrawn he was obliged to leave, with other Unionists, and abandon his business and property.

CONSUL TO OLDENBURG.

Mr. C. GUTZNER, recently confirmed as Consul to Oldenburg, is one of our prominent German fellow-citizens, known in connection with the preparation of the Patent-office Reports from 1854 to 1856, and is an occasional contributor to the radical political Press.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Members of Congress are receiving letters from every part of the country, inquiring as to the delay in the matter of the proposed Bankrupt law. It is certain that no time is so auspicious as the present to regulate the debtor and creditor interest in this country. It is now conceded that under a Bankrupt act more will be recovered from the South than without it.

GONE TO THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

President and Mrs. LINCOLN went to the Soldier's Home yesterday. They have taken up their temporary residence there.

CAMPS FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Two large camps for convalescents are to be immediately established, one near this city and the other at Alexandria. They will each accommodate between two and three thousand, each tent being large, and designed only for two persons. These camps will be under the charge of competent military and medical officers.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Among the prizes secured by the recent capture of Norfolk are the books of the Navy-yard there while it was under rebel rule. They contain the names and services of all those who gave aid and comfort of any description to the rebel navy.

THE WHISKY RATION.

There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will follow the example set by the Senate and agree to abolish the whisky portion of the United States Seamen's Rations, substituting in its stead an increase of five cents per diem to the seamen's pay. There were but two votes against the proposition in the Senate.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Liberal contributions are being made for the benefit of the wounded and suffering soldiers in the hospitals here. A fund of $205 was promptly raised upon the suggestion of Col. FOSTER, among the gentlemen in the office of the United States Senate.

A DULL SABBATH.

A very dull Sabbath, interrupted by no war news of importance, and stirred by no startling rumors. Saving the arrival of the wounded from Port Republic, there has been no occurrence worthy of notice.

THE QUESTION OF ENLARGING THE CANALS.

A Memorial to President Lincoln in Behalf of the People of the State of New-York.

An elaborate and able memorial on the question of enlarging the canals of this State, as a measure necessary to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, has been submitted to President LINCOLN, on behalf of the people of New-York, by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, who was designated to prepare the paper by Gov. MORGAN. Mr. RUGGLES states that the facts necessary to be considered in connection with the subject fall under the two heads of the National Defence and the National Commerce.

"*First*," he says, "the practicability of employing canals as engines of National defence mainly arises from the recent unexpected but very important discovery, that impregnable mail-clad vessels, comparatively small in size, are capable of effectually resisting vessels of vastly greater dimensions; and further, that one such impregnable vessel would be able, in a few hours, to destroy a whole squadron of vessels-of-war of the description heretofore in use. This striking truth, so signally demonstrated by the recent achievement of the *Monitor* upon the waters of the Chesapeake, almost within the hearing of the National Capital, must inevitably work a radical revolution in naval warfare. Among its other singular and immediate results, is the greatly increased importance which it imparts to canals of moderate volume, heretofore supposed to be useful only for carrying vessels of commerce. As carriers of impregnable vessels-of-war, they assume at once a new dignity. They rise to the rank of naval channels, and become necessary parts of the machinery of war. The interesting question then arises, what dimensions are required for a canal to enable it to pass impregnable vessels adequate to the defence of our National waters, and especially the great chain of lakes? On this point testimony is at hand of the highest authority, derived from a source no less reliable than ERICSSON himself, the inventor of the *Monitor*. A letter herewith transmitted from that distinguished engineer and mechanician states: That an impregnable war-vessel of 25 feet wide, and 200 feet long, with a shot-proof turret carrying a gun of 16-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put on the lakes, will draw, without ammunition, coal or stores, but 4 feet and 6 inches water; and, consequently will need only a canal wide and deep enough to float a vessel of those dimensions, with locks of sufficient size to pass it. The Erie and the Oswego Canals of the State of New-York, respectively connecting Hudson River with Lake Erie at Buffalo and Lake Ontario at Oswego, are 70 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; but their present locks are too small for the purpose in question. The mile estimate of a lock required for another class of vessels from those described, are about 20,000 feet. The present Erie and Oswego locks, which are but 18 feet clear, 110 feet long, and 7 feet deep, contain but 15,820 cubic feet. If enlarged to 25 feet wide, and 320 feet long, (to admit the swing of the gates,) they would contain 30,800 cubic feet."

Mr. RUGGLES then calls attention to the fact that the Canadian canals far exceed in capacity those of New-York, and that by improving them the British Government, whether designedly or not, has secured in itself means of naval access to the Lakes far exceeding those the United States now possess, and that the only appropriate and certain remedy for this evil is the immediate enlargement, without delay, of the locks of the American canals leading into that important chain of "waters." He says, further, that "it is no sufficient answer to assert that these canals of Canada, affording facilities of access so dangerous, were constructed only for commercial purposes. Nor indeed would it be true. Taught by the experience of the war of 1812, the attention of the most eminent British statesmen and commanders has long been occupied with the importance of these canals, not merely as commercial, but as military channels."

The conviction of danger from this very inequality of the capacity of the respective canals of the two countries for the purposes of national defence, and the absolute necessity of repairing, without delay, that equality of naval access, and condition intended to be secured by the treaty stipulation of 1817, led the Legislature of New-York to pass the act of the 22d of April last. Mr. RUGGLES then alludes to the argument against the enlargement, which is based on the assertion that the safety of our cities and commerce on the lakes, may be fully and surely provided for, either by accumulating and storing materials for gunboats at points on the canals near the lakes, or, in case of war, by marching a military force into Canada to seize and destroy its canals.

"In respect to the plan of these expedients," he says, "it may be observed that even if it could be lawfully and wisely adopted under the provisions and true spirit of the existing treaty, the very materials thus to be stored for any adequate number of vessels (estimated at $200,000 each) and probably destined only to decay through a long course of years, would cost very nearly, if not quite, as much as the whole expense of enlarging the 40 locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals; and, furthermore, that we should much underrate the resolution and activity of our vigorous adversary in assuming that, with his large and powerful fleet of gunboats, ready at any moment to be precipitated into the lakes, he would give us time to complete our vessels before the mischief would be done. In respect to the proposed seizure and destruction of the Canadian canals, it may be sufficient to say, reserved, and that, in a style of perfect sanity, that our British brethren, sharing with ourselves a descent from common ancestors, inherit, at least, a reasonable amount of courage, if not of obstinacy; that the matter of seizing and destroying their canals, however trifling it may seem, would hardly go by default; and, at any rate, that their numerous and swift sailing gunboats could ascend and ravage the whole coast of the lakes before our military columns of adequate force could be put in motion."

Regarding the probable expense of the enlargements, the memorial says:

"The cost of enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, to be paid by the United States, will not exceed $3,500,000. That of the branch to the Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The enlargement of the Champlain Canal has been estimated by the State Engineer at $2,700,000; but with a due economy may probably be considerably reduced below that amount. The enlargement of the locks on the Erie and the Oswego Canals can be easily completed in a single Winter, and, if necessary, by the 1st of May next. Up to the 30th of September, 1861, the State had expended, in constructing these two canals, and in enlarging their dimensions to the size required for the commerce of the lakes, the sum of $42,575,187. Their nett tolls, deducting repairs, are wholly devoted to the reimbursement of the debt incurred in their enlargement, and are kept at the lowest rate, consistent with that object.

These then are the prominent features of the canals which the legislative act of New-York has placed at the service of the Government. In view of her peculiar geographical position in the Union, with three of the six great Northern lakes (Champlain included) lying immediately on her border, she now feels entitled respectfully but earnestly to claim, that the national duty of defending such a chain of seas, not only from imminent and immediate danger, but the remotest chance of assault and ravage by a maritime enemy, is among the highest and most imperative obligations of the General Government. In entering into the Union, of which, through every change of circumstance, she has been a loyal member, she voluntarily and cheerfully surrendered to the General Government, without stint or reservation, the rich revenues from foreign imports, which her geographical position, commanding at once the ocean and the lakes, would have enabled her, with any views less comprehensive and national, practically to monopolize.

For the sake of that priceless Union, she gave up all to the common treasury, for the very purpose of enabling the National Government then called into being fully and faithfully to discharge its sovereign and transcendent duties, among which none was more conspicuous or emphatic than the solemn and perpetual obligation imposed by the Constitution, "to provide for the common defence of the States." She does not presume or desire to calculate the value or count the cost of that glorious national structure, and nevertheless, in view of the scanty measure of protection and relief she now asks, far less for herself than the loyal group of sister States richly clustering around the Lakes, she cannot refrain from stating that the duties collected at the single port of New-York, and faithfully paid over to the National Treasury, already amount to $071,063,527; of which immense sum $355,235,855 is included in the single decade from 1850 to 1860. These duties, it is true, were eventually paid by the consumers of foreign products scattered broadcast throughout the nation, but it must be remembered that of those consumers a population of 10,856,005 are embraced within the States adjacent to the Lakes, without including the narrow but very valuable strip of territory on those waters belonging to Pennsylvania.

How much, or, rather, how little, has been done by the General Government to provide for the common defence of the States around these inland seas from hostile attack, sufficiently appears from the fact, that the whole amount appropriated for every species of lake defence, up to the present moment, is but $1,676,000, while, on the other hand, the cost of the fortifications alone on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions expended on the navy, has been $94,487,800."

The memorial proceeds in the second place to discuss the question whether "the United States cannot now afford to expend the amount necessary to defend these lakes, with their immense fleets of commercial vessels, from maritime aggression; and this brings us to the class of facts above proposed for examination, involving the National importance of the commerce of the lakes. They will conclusively show that the national commerce, for which the lakes afford the natural channel, constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength; that it has now attained such dimensions that the General Government cannot, wisely or safely, neglect or disregard it; and that, even for fiscal purposes, its pecuniary value is so great, with a prospect of increase so enormous, that the nation cannot afford, for a moment, to leave it exposed to any possibility of disturbance."

Mr. RUGGLES then sketches somewhat in detail the *present condition and past growth of this commerce*, which he says is so interwoven with the Erie Canal, its great national outlet to the ocean, that the history of neither can be complete without including both.

Although the Erie Canal was at first regarded as a local work, he claims that the character and vast extent of the commerce, which has been carried on by it, entitle it to the rank of a national work, and tabular exhibits are given showing that the proportions which, in 1838, were four to one in favor of the "local" commerce, were so entirely reversed that in 1861 they became nearly eight to one in favor of the "national." A further analysis of the official tables shows that the cause of this immense increase of the national commerce is to be found in the rapid development of the agriculture of the West, which may be regarded as "national agriculture," in contradistinction to the local agriculture of New-York. The comparative progress of this interior agriculture is strikingly manifest in the cargoes of wheat and wheat flour carried by the canal, being, in barrels:

	Local.	National.	Local.	National.
1837	747,670	284,062	1836	276,034	2,209,741
1843	543,064	1,146,202	1861	745,022	6,712,233
1847	701,106	3,060,232			

If to this be added the very important element of Indian corn, (the transportation and consumption of which have reached only their infant stages,) the contrast will be yet more striking.

The "National" wheat and flour carried on the canal in 1861 was	6,712,233 bbls.
The "National" corn was	6,796,390 bbls.
Total	13,508,623 bbls.
The "Local" wheat and flour was	745,022 bbls.
The "Local" corn was	210,516 bbls.
Total	955,538 bbls.

Showing a "National" proportion in these two cereals exceeding thirteen to one.

Some additional statistics, demonstrating the same fact, are given, and the memorial remarks:

"It is on these facts that we claim that the Erie Canal, with the Oswego Canal as its consequent and complement, has now practically become what its early projectors and friends insisted it would eventually become, a national canal. Like the national City of New-York, geographically included within the limits of a single State, it belongs virtually to the nation. Its great office is to transport, not the trifling local products of any single State, but the accumulated products and fabrics of great groups of States to and from each other, and to and from foreign nations. Any measures for protecting its commerce, or in any way cheapening its means of transportation, inure to the benefit of the State of New-York only in the county proportions above exhibited, being at present but one in thirteen for its most valuable cargoes; and even that proportion, small as it is, must steadily diminish under the resistless progress of our Western agriculture."

The total of the ascending and descending commerce of the canals is thus given, and the remarkable fact is shown that the cereal wealth, yearly floated on these waters, now exceeds one hundred millions of bushels. "It is difficult," remarks the memorial, "to present a distinct idea of a quantity so enormous. Suffice it to say that the portion of it (about two-thirds) moving to market on the Erie and Oswego Canals requires a line of boats more than forty miles long to carry it. The whole hundred millions of bushels, if placed in a single line of barrels of five bushels each, would span the American Continent from New-York to San Francisco, with a margin nearly long enough to cross the Pacific. Small as our commerce has been, which yearly carries a mass of food so enormous, to prevent some sensitive souls and dyspeptics from starving, it is yet the three millions of Europe, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States which, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their successors and inheriting co-heirs, to plow and spin over their rugged territory, to raise subsistence from the fertile West the food which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form increasing the sum of our foreign exports."

Figures showing the vast value of our exports of domestic produce, and the great influence which the canals have had in increasing them, are thus given, to demonstrate the direct effect of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports. "With this view," says the memorial, "it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New-York and Illinois Canals were to cost even $200,000,000, and to yield increase by yearly quantity but $5,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole amount."

In conclusion, the memorial disposes of the objection that such a work should be prosecuted in a time of peace, and not when the nation is feeling the burdens of war. On this point it says:

"This objection has no real force. On the contrary, if the nation has temporarily lost a portion of its resources, it needs all the more to foster and replenish the residue. If one-half of the body politic be paralyzed, it is surely wise to strengthen the other. Nor is the real ability of the Government to discharge all its duties impaired to any serious extent. Despite the sneers of open enemies or treacherous friends on either side of the Atlantic, our country, in substantial credit, in agricultural wealth, in financial power, and, above all, in every element of moral force, never stood higher. Nor would any national adversity, however severe, justify the abandonment or disregard of a distinct constitutional obligation, or the neglect of measures plainly calculated to increase our fiscal power, and encourage the industry and commerce of our loyal people. The hour of adversity is the time to try both men and nations. It is the opportunity kindly accorded to them by Providence, to show to the surrounding world their steady courage, their calm consciousness of strength, their indomitable, self-sustaining power. * * *

The American Lakes, with the enlarged canals of New-York and Illinois as their chief accessories, if laid down on the map of Europe, would reach from the Atlantic to the Volga, and open an unbroken navigation through a majestic line of principalities, monarchies and empires, for ages disunited, and widely differing in language, laws and race. By a beneficent Providence, this splendid series of connecting waters has been committed to the American Union, for its highest purposes, both in war and peace. It is for the honored head of the Government now to show, that fully recognizing this colossal trust, he is ready, with the cooperation of Congress, to go vigorously forward and complete a work so important to the American people, for all coming ages."

Acknowledgment.

"The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army," desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

N. Stanton	$4 00	Watertown, N. Y.	11 00
Friend	4 50	Sanitary Commission	427 00
Miss Wilkes	20 00	Cooper Union Music School	162 50
Mary R. Miller	25 00	Q.	5 00
Mrs. S. Webster	5 00	Mrs. John Bryant	5 00
Miss A. G. Berrian	7 00	Mrs. F. W. Howland	25 00
Mrs. C. Burt	4 00	Friend	5 00
J. G. Kellogg	25 00	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	300 00
J. R. Flanagan	10 00	Miss C. M. Wheelwright	10 00
H. B. Corning	10 00	Mrs. McKeever	5 00
G. H. Mendon	10 00	R. Kennement	2 00
C. M. Keller	5 00	Friend	5 00
John Sutherland	5 00	Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	25 00
Cash	1 00	F. Butterfield & Co.	25 00
Cash	5 00		
Cash	10 00		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 28, 50, on demurrer. Nos. 189, 300, 411, 129, 211, 451, 459, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2123, 1777, 6049, 6047, 1981, 1983, 1289, 1549, 1768, 2219, 2287, 2288, 2243, 2247, 2249, 2281, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 2034, 546, 2004, 2056, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 606, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 1180, 1906, 2024.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1742, 807, 523, 2319, 2371, 2469, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511. *Part II.*—Nos. 2356, 294, 2178, 1856, 1854, 1860, 1702, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 656, 998, 2406, 1150, 1152, 522, 1228, 2098, 646.

COLORED PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.

NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.

SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.

NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.

LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

Stores, { Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Fulton-st. / No. 214 Broadway.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,

FOR HOT WEATHER,

Originally introduced by us twenty years since.

A great variety of genuine goods at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. RANKIN & CO.,

No. 80 Bowery, and

No. 150 6th-av., corner of 20th-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

DR. E. Bunford Lighthill,

No. 24 St. Mark's-place,

Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westerveltt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 502 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

TAFFER—McCLAVE.—At Union Landing, N. J., on Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. E. Wadsworth, J. EDWARD TAFFER to CHARLOTTE J. McCLAVE, daughter of James McClave. All of the former place.

DIED.

DONALDSON.—In Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 14, WILLIE, infant son of W. and E. Donaldson, aged 8 months.

☞ The Phoenix, of Bristol, R. I., Brooklyn Times, and Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 202.—June 14, 1862.

49, 6, 63, 68, 26, 70, 11, 24, 28, 35, 59, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 203.—June 14, 1862.

37, 42, 32, 7, 66, 5, 48, 44, 57, 14, 17, 33, 26, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 202.—June 14, 1862.

44, 13, 46, 72, 24, 2, 20, 35, 56, 45, 17, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 202.—June 14, 1862.

4, 34, 35, 32, 46, 76, 37, 22, 55, 44, 63, 2, 36, 17.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

SALLOU'S

PATENTED

F. Y. S.

French Tube

SUSPENSORY.

WARRANTED

TO FIT.

Send for a

Circular.

SALLOU BROS.,

No. 449 Broadway,

New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the UNITED STATES.

REMOVAL.

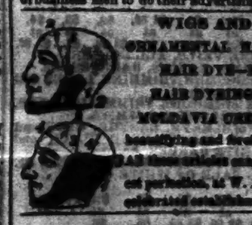
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

BALD HEADS can be found, the greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,

(New-York Times Building.)

J. H. & Co. are receiving advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A monthly collection of papers is made, filedged and bound, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

Representing—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH FANCY NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS.

A pile 100 feet long, loaded with Neckties, of those goods, no regular seller can begin to reach. The first line of ties on the left, as you enter the store, are 10 and 12 cents each. The first line on the right, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (usual price, 50 cents.) The second line, on the right, are 38 cents. The 3d line on the right, cost 50 cents over. Long display of the richest Ties imported, are 50 cents each, (usual price, $1.) Nothing over 50 cents. (Call and see the novelties.) Best 3-ply and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, 31 50 per dozen, or ten cents each. Warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,

No. 399 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THE THIRD LECTURE

OF THE COURSE OF THE

"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"

HON. HENRY WILSON,

Senator from Massachusetts,

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,

At 8 o'clock,

AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Doors open at 7.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.

Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.

A NEW ARTICLE

For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Departments of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to secure for mail or otherwise.

SOLD BY STATIONERS.

Manufactured by

ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,

No. 152 William-st.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—ENTERTAINMENT of highly interesting character; Music, Flowers, Fruits, &c. Institution, West 454-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., north side. WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. Open at 6 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to Refreshment Rooms, 10 cents. The building is well adapted to the occasion, being rotunda. N. B.—Awnings to be used for the ease of aged and infirm.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is probably no disease which experience has so signally proved to be susceptible to the PERUVIAN SYRUP as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For dyspepsia, heartburn, acidity of stomach, water brash, &c. Nos. 41 Bleecker-st., and all druggists.

Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, pure air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyance, with direct rail connections, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS.—SIX beautifully illustrated and fully described in June DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW READY:

BROWNSONE'S QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JULY, 1862.

CONTENTS:

I.—ESSAYS ON THE REFORMATION.
II.—LACORDAIRE AND CATHOLIC PROGRESS.
III.—WHAT WHISPERS SAY TO US.
IV.—MEDITATIONS OF ST. IGNATIUS.
V.—DONEGAN'S ORIGINS AND ORGANISM.
VI.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

$3 per year; single numbers, 75 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

No. 31 Park-row.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY A. M. HOLLICK, the well-known author and [illegible] edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. [illegible] Physiological and Medical treatise on human society, marriage, and married life. [illegible] scientific. Every man should read it. [illegible] Price $1, for which it will be sent [illegible] Post. M. L. [illegible] Liberal City offers to [illegible] Office daily, except Sunday.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—PEABODY'S [illegible] plain English, "that every body can understand." [illegible] Part II—On Marriage and [illegible] Price $1 [illegible]

MILITARY.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—RECRUITING [illegible] call upon all young men desirous to join our company [illegible] apply immediately. Size [illegible] $20 per month and board while [illegible] Mill pond the United States [illegible] late Lieutenant in Mexican War.

Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS, New-York Harbor, Fort Hamilton, June 14, 1862.

NOTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS.—[illegible] now at Fort

DRY GOODS.

SHOPPING IN WEST

DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

BEST LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unequaled in style and quality.

KALB PEGNIADE GLOVES,

Fine and beautiful colors.

EXTRAORDINARY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE

GENUINE HAVEN PATENT SPRINGS,

Which for ease of riding surpass all others. THE CHEAPEST, FINEST AND BEST FITTING SHIRTS made in the City.

Hanger Bands, Suspenders and Trousers,

Buckskin Gloves and Drawers,

Kid, Lisle-thread, Kid and Dog-skin Gloves,

Collars, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Ties, Hearts, Silk, Satin and Hair Stocks,

Wristlets, &c.,

At the

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,

Nos. 19 and 20 Williams-st.,

One door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION

HAS BEEN MADE

FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES

TO OUR MISSENDEN UNBEARD OF

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRESS GOODS

cheaper than any house known in New-York, or anywhere else within the Union.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;

we buy exclusively that is not

A BARGAIN,

AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Bareges Anglais, at 6c.

20,000 yards Lorelines and Bareges Brocha Figure, at 8c., 10c. and 12½c.

10,000 yards Paris Percalines, at 10c., 12½c. and 16c.

15,000 yards Poplins de Chevres, in checks, stripes and plain, at 10c., 12½c. and 16c. 6d.

20,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 12½c. and 16c. 6d.

1,000 yards Mousseline Poplins, at 12c. 6d.

2,000 yards Striped and Plaid Mousselines, at 12c. 6d.

2,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 12c.

2,000 yards Silk Poplins, 2c. 6d.

20,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 12c. 6d., worth 25c.

5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 12c. 6d., worth 25c. 6d.

5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crape de Paris, 4c. 6d., worth 25c.

20,000 yards Bareges Anglais, all wool filling, and 2½ yards wide, at 20c., former price 25c.

1,000 Bareges Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2.

1,000 Bareges Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $1 25.

ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,

2,000 yards Black Silk and Wool, 12c. and 16c. 6d.

2,000 yards Black Silk and Wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 16c. 6d.

1,000 yards Black Alpacas, very fine for traveling suits, 20c.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS,

SILKS, CLOTHS AND SUMMER FABRICS,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

W. R. ROBERTS,

No. 251 Bowery, near Houston-st.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in Roberts' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

STEAM BONNETS MUST BE SOLD.

Closing out Dunstable Bonnets, 25c. to 62c.

Closing out Split Straws, 12c. to 25c.

Closing out Split Straws, 62c. to $1 25.

Closing out Black Straws, 25c. to 62c.

Closing out Black Straws, 62c. to $1.

Lace Bloomers and Turbans.

Closing out Straw Bloomers, 2c., 12c., 16c.

Closing out Dress Bloomers, 12c. to 25c.

Closing out Lacking Bloomers, 12c. to $1.

BLOOMERS AND TURBANS MUST BE SOLD.

Closing out Lacking Bloomers, 12c. to $1.

Closing out Fancy Bloomers, 25c. to 50c.

Closing out all styles Turbans, 25c. to 75c.

BEST BONNET FRAMES, 12½c.

Lace PARIS RIBBONS.

Closing out French Ribbons, 25c. to 62c.

Closing out Ribbons, 25c. to 62c.

8,000 YARDS DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Closing out Dress Trimmings, 2c. to 25c.

FLOWERS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Closing out large lot of Collars, 6c. to $1.

Closing out large lot of Bands, 6c. to 25c.

Closing out 2,000 Lace Veils, 25c. to $1 25.

Closing out 1,000 Linen Bosoms, 6c. to 25c.

Closing out Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.

Closing out Linen Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.

CLEARING OUT AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.

BARGAINS IN GLOVES.

Closing out fine Lisle Gloves, 6c. to 25c.

Closing out Fancy Silk Gloves, 12c. to 12c.

Closing out Silk Mits, 12c., 25c., 37c.

Closing out best Silk Mits, 50c., to 62c.

Closing out Hosiery, in all kinds, 6c. to 25c.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS CLEARING OUT.

A LOT OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Closing out the Lisle Gloves, Trimmings in every color, Hosiery and of every description, selling out, 2c. to 12c.

2,000 yards of Gauzes, 2c. to 12c.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FANS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE CARRIAGE.

W. R. ROBERTS,

Nos. 251 and 253 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

AT

W. R. PEYTON'S

"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"

Business Silks, Cloth Sacques, at ..... $3 50 and up

Rich Fancy Silk Sacques, at ..... 5 00 and up

Rich Fancy Silk Sacques, at ..... 6 00 and up

Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at ..... 8 00 and up

Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at ..... 8 00 and up

Rich Taffeta Silk Sack Mantles, at ..... 10 00 and up

Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at ..... 12 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND FINISHED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at

W. R. PEYTON'S

"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"

No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

A portion of all our stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

W. R. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery.

RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE

SATINE,

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY, 25 CENTS PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS constantly on hand some of her elegant fitting Coriset, also a lot of Worley's patent French, very low. Best Hoop Skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, embroidery and puffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 687 Broadway.

LADIES' GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN ladies' silk gloves, 25c. and 50c.; ladies' Home-Spun Gloves, 25c.; ladies' and misses' Undergarments, 37½ Paris Kid, 50c.; Alexandre's, 50c.; Corsets, 37½ and 50c.; Hoop Skirts, at HIGBEE'S, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

AT

W. R. PEYTON'S

"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."

Black Silk Cloth Sacques, at ..... $2 50 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 3 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 3 50 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 4 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 5 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 6 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 7 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 8 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 9 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 10 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 12 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 15 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 20 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 25 00 and up

Black Cloth Sacques, at ..... 30 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND FINISHED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at

W. R. PEYTON'S

"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"

No. 374 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK

AT RETAIL,

MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

At retail, several large invoices of new and FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Bages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,

1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $4 to $6 per ROBE

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

LARGE AND FASHIONABLE

ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER MANTILLAS!

Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Also,

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,

MATS, RODS, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!

All our 12c., 16c., 20c., 25c., 33c., RIBBONS, now offering at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.

We are now offering

200 Cartons No. 4 and 6 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices. Offering at a reduction all our

BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Clearing sale of the balance of

SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!

All our 75c., 87c., $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $2, STRAWS, Clearing at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c.

Clearing BLOOMERS, FRATS, &c., much below the regular prices.

Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.

Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, BUCHES, &c., &c.

CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!

All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS, which we sell for 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, will be offered at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 20c., 25c.

All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS.

Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,

CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!

Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 62c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2, will be offered at 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c.

CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!

All our

FUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,

Old price, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, will be offered at $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12.

1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5, will be offered at 75c. and $1.

THREAD VEILS, usual price, $8, $15, $20, $25, will be offered at $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12.

THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.

Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5, will be offered at 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c.

We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.

FUSCHER VEILS.

Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2, $3, $4, will be offered at 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.

GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.

TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.

Balance of our FUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at cost regular prices.

CLEARING SALE OF VERY FINE LINEN LACE COLLARS, WHITE, BUFF, DRAB and BLACK.

CLEARING SALE OF VERY FINE LINEN LACE CURTAINS.

Old price, 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., $1, a pair, will be offered at 6c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.

$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.

CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS.

Old price, 10c., 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., a yard, will be offered at 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 20c., 25c., 37c., 50c.

WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.

Jaconet Muslins, usual price 25c., 6c. 25c., 2c., 4c., now selling at 1c. 6d., 2c., 2c. 6d., 3c.

BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.

PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2c. and 2c. 6d., cost 4c. and 6c.

Closing out TABLETANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 12c. a yd.

REQUIRED AND BOUGHT SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for Sashes, 6c., 8c., 12c., 16c., 20c., 25c., less than half the cost of importation.

LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.

CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES' FINE FRENCH MITTS.

Usual price, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., $2 00, $3 00, Now selling at 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 12c., $1 00, $2 00.

Closing LISLE THREAD GLOVES, VERY LOW PRICES!

LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.

Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

Usual price, 25c., 37c., 50c., Going at 12c., 18c., 25c.

BOYS' HALF-HOSE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Lisle Thread, Very fine, closing at 12c. and 1c. 6d.

LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE.

Closing out VERY LOW!

CLEARING SALE

OF LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDERLINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES, PLAIN and EMBROIDERED RUFFLES, BOSOMS, HOOP SKIRTS, best quality, at Closing Out Prices!

CLEARING SALE OF FANS!

600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.

SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES!

Every size and Shade, Best Quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, current in Connection. Equally as good as any Glove imported, 50 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.

PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 19 cents.

PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLOUNCES, at 15 cents.

One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS.

Best quality,

25 per cent. under value.

VERY FASHIONABLE, Dimity of BIARITZ,

For Garden and Home dresses.

And fine PIQUE, for Children.

BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces.

$1 25 the Dress.

GREAT REDUCTION in Quality and Valenciennes LACES.

Best JOUVIN GLOVES, as to quality.

To close the importation of last month.

The same we sold at $1 25.

LEGRAIN, No. 728 Broadway,

corner Waverley-place.

GREAT SELLING OFF.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of

SILKS, MOZAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES,

and other

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

which are all marked down to extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new store.

An early attendance is respectfully requested, in order to secure better attention.

NO. 347 BROADWAY,

between Howard and Grand sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

OIL-BOILED GROS DE REINES at 75c., 87c., $1, and $1 25, per yard.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 1c., 2c., and 3c.

We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies please call and judge for themselves. A. T. STEWART, No. 256 Bowery.

30 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE

CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,

Just received, and will be offered on Monday, June 16,

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GEORGE REYES—NO. 243 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will open, on Monday, new and fashionable Summer Dress Goods, Barages, Grenadines, Mozambiques, French Organdies, Alpacas, &c., &c. Also new Cloaks and Mantillas, and a large lot of Black Silks, all at low prices.

WASH SILKS AND REAL FINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles. American Indian Bark Bed Work Cards, Gilt Other variegates at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 684 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.

GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

GAUZE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS.

AND

MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.

LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON AND THREAD HOSE,

(PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.)

ALSO,

BOYS' AND MISSES' COTTON, THREAD AND SILK HOSIERY,

A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

First corner below New-York Hotel. C. TAYLOR, No. 138 Bowery.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will commence on MONDAY, the 16th inst.,

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR

Wholesale stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

AT RETAIL,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,

COMPRISING

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH GRENADINES, (FAST COLORS,)

FROM 12½ TO 25 PER YARD.

500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,

FROM 12½ TO 25 PER YARD.

1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)

$1 50, WORTH $4.

500 ORGANDIE ROBES,

$2 75 $3, WORTH $5 TO $10.

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

KID GLOVES, (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)

LACE MITTS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK

RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

ALSO,

500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,

AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,

WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SHAWLS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION

IN PRICES

OF

RICH DRESS GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 381 GRAND-ST.,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,

$60,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,

Reduced 40 per cent.

$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,

Reduced 20 per cent.

$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,

Reduced 40 per cent.

$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,

Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers,

100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS.

For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.

5,000 yards Bareges Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.

10,000 yards Bareges Illinaises, at 6¼ cents per yard.

10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.

2,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),

From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.

20,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),

From 62 cents to $1 per yard.

3,000 Garments, from $4 to $10, of the latest styles.

MANTILLAS AND SAQUES (in Silk and Cloth),

From $3 to $8.

10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.

100 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.

200 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.

50 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25 cents.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing:

50,000 yards Bleached Cotton, of the best make.

10,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.

5,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.

20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.

1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.

10,000 yards Fine Linen Damask Table-cloth, damask.

10,000 yards Fine Linen Towelling.

1,000 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, or all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 381 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER-HANGINGS.

GOODSON & HART,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,

Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Will close out the balance of the stock of

LACE CURTAINS AT COST,

2,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12.

Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Will close out the balance of their stock of

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

AT COST.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS

FOR THE MILLION.

Another lot just received at cost.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE

The whole must be sold immediately, in order to convert them into cash at once.

400 Black Lace Mantillas at $4 50, regular prices $9.

600 Black Lace Mantillas at $6, regular prices $12.

450 Black Lace Mantillas at $8, regular prices $15.

375 Black Lace Mantillas at $4, regular prices $16.

250 Black Lace Mantillas at $11, regular prices $25.

Lace Centers, Scarfs and Capes at half prices.

Black Lace Flouncings at half the usual prices.

ALSO, JUST OPENED,

Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upward,

Black Guipure Thread and French Edgings and Laces,

Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.

1,000 Pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upward,

Together with a select assortment of

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At remarkably LOW PRICES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

150 PIECES 4-4 BEOCHE

GRENADINE BAREGE,

At 25 cents per yard—value 50c.

200 Paris Bareges Robes.

Elegant Styles, at $4 each—cost to import—$10.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

EDNNET, PONSON AND OTHER CHOICE

MAKES OF

PARIS QUALITY BLACK TAFFETAS,

Suitable for Mantillas, Sacques and Dresses,

At old prices, notwithstanding the recent large advance.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.

Ladies can purchase

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds cheap.

ALSO,

LACE VEILS, 20c. to $15, auction lots.

ALSO,

SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes and colors.

ALSO,

HOSIERY and GLOVES, a prime assortment.

No. 463 6th-av., corner of 30th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS

Are selling out

RIBBONS at cost, to reduce stock!

Selling out BONNETS at cost, to clear the LOT.

FANS very cheap, in every style.

All our BONNET LACES and EDGINGS at cost!

No. 463 6th-av., corner of 30th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, NO. 463 SIXTH-AV., corner of 30th-st., have marked down their LACE and EMBROIDERY stock, in order to reduce the same by July 4.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTING to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 327 Canal-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 20 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON THEIR subscribing agent, who can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copyrighted to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 25 cents per pound.

PETER G. COTTERLYON.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IN

LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,

At low prices—to which they invite special attention.

Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

BAREGE SHAWLS.

A CHOICE SELECTION RECEIVED

per steamer Persia.

Will be opened on sale, on

MONDAY, June 16,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to go South with a respectable lady in California; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City references. Call at C. JACOBS', No. 128 2d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands mantilla and dressmaking; has worked in one of the most fashionable establishments in the City; has no objection to the country for the summer. Call, or address, No. 302 East 23d-st., third floor, front, Room No. 10, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the very best of City references, desires a situation in the above capacities; will be found as obliging and competent domestic; is exceedingly neat and economical in her kitchen; will go in the country, if required. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; prefers a good home; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 206 West 30th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations to take care of a house in the City; has unquestionable City references. Please address A. J., Box No. 181 Times Office, for one week; will be promptly attended to.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a neat lady, a place; is a good plain cook and worker; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; six years' reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands her business; can cut out children's and children's dresses; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has ten years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. No. 219 Wooster-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and competent in sickness; no objections to any part of the country; will take charge of an invalid lady or go as sick nurse. Wages $7. Call at No. 104 East 21st-st. or send a note.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the best of families in the fashionable quarters; has the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 241½ Broadway, near 23d-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do good plain sewing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse or chambermaid by a respectable Protestant girl; can do plain sewing and fine washing. Two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 32 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City reference given. Call or address, for two days, No. 270 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 83 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who could teach the children the French and German languages, and do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Also, a French seamstress and lady's maid can be seen there.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl desires a situation in a private family, to sew and do light chamberwork; is a neat, plain sewer, and understands dressmaking and operating on different machines; can do embroidery. Call at her late place, No. 204½ West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where she can be seen for two days. Can give the best of reference for honesty and capability. No objection to go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; she is a good family seamstress and works on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would also do light chamberwork or assist with children; she is a Protestant and can give satisfactory City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel. Call at or address a note for two days at No. 1,168 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress in a private family, by a respectable young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork or to mind children. Can be seen until Wednesday noon, at her present employer's, No. 108 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S—NO. 9 4th-av. (late of Broadway,) employers will find servants of every capacity, for families and Summer resorts. We successfully solicit your patronage, and hope, by intuitive and attentive business, to merit your confidence.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 28 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to go South with a respectable lady; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City references. Call at C. JACOBS', No. 128 2d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands mantilla and dressmaking; has worked in one of the most fashionable establishments in the City; has no objection to the country for the summer. Call, or address, No. 302 East 23d-st., third floor, front, Room No. 10, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with the very best of City references, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found as obliging and competent domestic; is exceedingly neat and economical in her kitchen; will go in the country, if required. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, all kinds of meats, pastry and vegetables, and is willing and competent to take charge of a dairy; has excellent references from last place; a country place preferred. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is a good washer and ironer; has been in City service; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands French, German and Spanish style of cooking; will do the coarse washing; wages no to $10; no objection to the country in a good family. Call or send a note to No. 104 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; and has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., 2d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and will assist in the washing and ironing if required, and do chamberwork or washing. Has the best references from her last place. Call at 111 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address, for two days, No. 39 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED by a young woman; has the best of City references. Call at No. 28 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., for two days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, in either City or country, who thoroughly understands cooking and can wash and iron excellently, and make fine rate bread and pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much; can give the very best of references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 9 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at her late employer's residence, No. 35 East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave. No objection to a short distance in the country.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, trusty servant girl, to do cooking or general housework, either in City or country; is a neat, tidy, good plain cook, a desirable and respectable servant, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 BROADWAY, June 4, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen [illegible] year:

[illegible]	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
[illegible]	C. H. SATTERLEE,
[illegible]	Geo. C. CHANDONNIE,
[illegible]	CORNELIUS KINNEY,
[illegible]	NELSON RUNYON,
[illegible]	DANIEL SUTHERLAND,
[illegible]	JOHN H. TALMAN,
[illegible]	EDWARD OTTOUT,
[illegible]	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
[illegible]	ROBERT H. BENNETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Scrip of Shareholders have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTEEN PER CENT,

to the extent of their interest upon the current premiums of all policies of insurance in the profits of the Company for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable on the stockholders on demand.

P. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
RIGHT DRAFTS in sums to suit the stockholders on demand, issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 947 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Continually purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 947 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
{NO. 947 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
{NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as Broker for the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 52 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 947 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of the "Central Park Sinking Fund," to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1861, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 19th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under the provisions of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a Stock Bank, if offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York.

The money will be required to be paid on the 20th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, redeemable in July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and is will be paid to the holders of the Stock by the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 3, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1874."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the sale of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 38 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 22, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1874.

Each proposal will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Bids or proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and addressed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, May 22, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 115 Canal-st., and will negotiate loans on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the name on the books of the office, free of charge. Property of every description rented by a competent responsible collector. Insurance effected on the best City and country risks. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE of the Canals of the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 52 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 25th January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 12th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 143 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the debt of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to that date.

A. S. HARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 28, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $60,000 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 30th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE SHERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 WALL-ST., New-York, June 26, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously Resolved, That the dividends in the capital stock of the Company, owned by the recent firm of Atwater, Hyde & Co., be and the same are hereby declared null and void.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in [illegible] to be loaned on estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 on [illegible] in the city or country, on account of [illegible] Apply at 1 Madison-st. [illegible] P. M. [illegible] extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 7 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

Assignee's Sales by Auction.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ELBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 10 Wall-street:

50 Niagara Ins. Co.	$100	50 Rockaway Ins. Co.	$100
50 W. Tob. & City Ins. Co.	40	20 Relief Ins. Co.	50
50 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	10 Chi. Marine Ins. Co.	100
50 Amer. Ins. Co.	25	20 Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50
50 Irving Bank	50	50 Atlantic Bank	100
50 Arctic Ins. Co.	50	25 People's Ins. Co.	50
50 Knickerbocker Ins. Co.	50	50 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100

$1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Man. and Min. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 26, at the Stock Exchange, No. 10 Wall-st.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS,
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts cashed promptly and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 947 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next, when the scrip will be ready for delivery.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 50th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First, and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND, } Committee on
GEORGE ROSS, Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, June 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 50th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 50th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. AL JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.
All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims will meet at No. 31 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June last, and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge-Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR HELRS—YOU MAY HAVE YOUR AND BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 6 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY Secured by J. J. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Office [illegible]
Open [illegible] and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC V. BRYE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 30 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONGDON, President.
JAMES DONALDSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 337 and 339 Bowery, corner of Prince-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest paid on sums of $5 and upwards.
F. S. CHAPIN, President.
H. B. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of said city, distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants, by making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the head, the hydrant frames, gaggs, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the trenches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and remove the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging, and all other work necessary to supply them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, to an inch scale, and must be readily understood. The total amount of 6-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of bottom, 7½ inch, with sufficient size of branch to admit of inserting diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 16 of 4 inch, 20 of 4 inch, 14 of 3 inch, 8 of 10 inch, 3 of 12 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every material pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all packages containing such pipes in Charlestown, free of freight may from time to time direct. Designs of the pipes proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, or as he shall direct, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 26, for the purchase of real estate by the Commissioners of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Franklin streets, for Engine Company No. 11.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 8.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company, No. 26.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 23, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required, of the dimensions herein specified and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 23d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL, } Committee on Repairs.
HENRY HOPKINSON, Fifth Ward.
Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN, } Committee on Repairs.
NICHOLAS SEGUR, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a privy on the easterly side of said Ward School-house No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
CHARLES RYAN, } Committee on
EDWARD COOPER, New Schools
JOHN FOSTER, XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which they are intended, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt.

In Hudson-street, between Vesey and Eight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

JOHN B. JAMES,
THOMAS S. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipe. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a privy on the easterly side of said Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with correct drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROURE, } Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
TWELFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

Sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which they are intended, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vesey and Eight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

JOHN B. JAMES,
THOMAS S. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST AND [illegible] Marble Yards, No. 19 [illegible] and No. 83 Lewis, near 34-st. [illegible] Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins.	CHINA, Cap. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CALEDONIA, Capt. Smith.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

There vessels carry a clear white light at masthead green on starboard bow and red on port bow.

From New-York to Liverpool.

Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	60

From Boston to Liverpool.

Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	60
Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

EUROPA, Capt., leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 1 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$140		
Third-class	45		

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inc.), dispatching their full-powered City-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA	SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, July 5.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	80	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75 gold, and $35. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $28. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strengthened with water-tightness and carry Patent Life Annihilators. Experienced surgeons attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOME, No. 158 Hope-street; in Queenstown, to C. & T. D. LEE; in Philadelphia, to CLIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 132 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro	$200
Cabin passage to Lota	200
Cabin passage to San Francisco	200

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st. June 3, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. Lott, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail July 2.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in. for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. Gardner, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Rosslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:20 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 7:35 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, June 18, the steamer ORIOLE, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 1½ A. M.; Spring-st., 1¾ A. M.; E. R.—Broome-st., 3 A. M.; Peck-slip, 3¼ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 3½ A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.

FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 8 East River, daily, at 5 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M. The Steamboat train leaves the Hartford R. R. depot, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will commence her trips, leaving pier foot of Robinson-st. on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bavaria and the China Off Cape Race.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

The French Army in Rome Reduced to a Single Division.

The Montenegrins Badly Defeated by the Turks.

Anxiety for Intelligence from America.

Rumors of a French Protectorate in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Southampton 4th, and the *China* from Liverpool and Queenstown 5th inst., passed this Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Java*, arrived on the 3d, and the *Edinburg* on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route along which the cable is to be intended to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast, for a distance of some five hundred miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been some thirty miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may, in this manner, be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. Careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend us, pilots, and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotiations are in progress, the result of which will, undoubtedly, lead to facilities for raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has of late been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

The *Moniteur* publishes an imperial decision reducing the French army in Rome to a single division, consisting of three divisional brigades, under the command of Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has presented his credentials to the Emperor of the French.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are favorable, and the silk and other crops most satisfactory.

The Paris Bourse closed firm; Rentes 70f. 85c.

Documents relative to Mexican affairs were to be laid on the table of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 3d.

The Hesse-Cassell Elector had accepted the resignation of the Ministry and the principal ministerial functionaries.

GARIBALDI had an explanation at Turin with the King's Aid-de-Camp. It is asserted that all the differences between the Government and GARIBALDI had been arranged, and he proceeded to Belgrade. He will not be present at the Parliamentary sitting.

Prince NAPOLEON had arrived at Naples, where the populace cheered him.

The Turks have beaten the Montenegrins over the frontiers. Four villages were burned, and seven hundred Montenegrins killed.

The Montenegrins had been repulsed several times, and were flying to the mountains.

The Turks marched on the 29th against Schermitz, a large village occupied by 2,000 Montenegrins. The latter were beaten, but fired their houses and fled.

The rebels in China had been twice defeated, with great loss, but were receiving large reinforcements from Nankin. The foreigners at Maypo remain unmolested.

Col. WARD, an American, had been created a Mandarin.

The total export of gold from Australia since the last mail was 139,540 ounces.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

The next advices from America are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of an important battle being fought at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places.

The *Times* City Article says the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence received.

The seizure of the steamer *Lebanon* having been declared illegal by the Prize Court gives great satisfaction.

The House of Commons on the 2d inst. divided on the motion against the Government for a reduction of the expenditures. The motion was negatived by 346 majority.

* LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

New-York Central Sixes have advanced 1 per cent. All other descriptions of American Securities have receded 1 per cent.

Consols are at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅝ for account.

NEWS BY THE CHINA.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., via Queenstown 8th inst. at 5 P. M., was boarded by the News yacht at 10½ A. M. to-day. She has sixty-eight passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo for New-York, where she will be due on Tuesday forenoon.

The *China* made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in 6 days 17 hours.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th.

The *E. Fleming* had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of resin and turpentine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Admiralty has ordered the steamer *Porcupine* to prepare to take soundings. She would be ready in about ten days.

Mr. SCULLY had given notice in the Commons of a motion in favor of establishing communication between Europe and America by steamers sailing every alternate day at Cork, with telegraphic communication at Crookhaven or Cape Clear, but postponed the motion in the hope of laying additional facts before the House, and that in the meantime members would give the matter their attention.

Both Houses had adjourned for a week, in consequence of the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. FRANCIS, owner of the steamer *Circassian*, publishes a letter, asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the National cruisers. He says her draft of water precluded her entrance into any of the Confederate ports, hence it was impossible that she would run the blockade.

The rates at Lloyds for steamers running the blockade, was as 30 to 40 guineas. Some policies recommenced six months' detention from seizure, which is equivalent to a total loss.

A general agitation has commenced at East Lon-

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN writes from Madras, 30 July, 1860: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is equally good in India as when I first tasted it 10 years ago in your city. It is the most wholesome and best sauce made."

The above Sauce is both popular and scientific. It improves soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Provisioners generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

GET NEW STYLE.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

THEY REDUCE THE DEATH PRINCIPLE, AND INCREASE THE LIFE PRINCIPLE.

FORTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE APPROVED THEM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 204 CANAL-ST., BRANDRETH HOUSE.

ALSO, NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

SUGAR-COATED, 25 cents per box, of twelve pills. Original, twenty-five pills in a box, 25 cents, with full directions.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

The following extract of an act of Congress, in relation to the appointment of Medical Storekeepers, is inserted for the information of persons desirous of applying for such a position:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Chaplains of Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized to add to the Medical Department of the army Medical Storekeepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the rank and emoluments of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the army may require: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion. Approved May 20, 1862.

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the examination of Medical Storekeepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A Board of not less than three Medical Officers will be appointed by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may, by him, be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination, shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, nor more than forty of age; shall present satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform their duties satisfactorily; and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and materia medica; and to give proof that they possess the requisite physical qualifications for the position.

4. The Board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will be appointed in the order of their merit.

5. When appointed, each Medical Storekeeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of $2,000 before he shall be allowed to enter upon the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

A Board of Medical Officers for the examination of applicants will be convened in the City of Washington on the first day of July, to continue in session one month.

Applications to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Secretary of War.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 5, 1862.

F. O. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Rising Star of Akron, Ohio, from sound, heavy Wheat, and for the sake of economizing it to the public generally, will sell little barrels at

SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a

FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

In direct to bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or depot within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Sugar, 8c.; 25 pounds for $1; Starch, 8c.; 6 pounds for 50c.; Hominy, 4½c. lb. or 100 lbs. for 60c. Coffee, 9c. to 25c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or express. C. O. D.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH P. THOMAS, under the firm and name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis, to the partners in the firm, and debts, to the said Joseph P. Thomas, who will continue to carry on the business of said firm, and who will continue to carry on the surgeons' business at the same place, No. 22 Hanover-st.

J. R. THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Cherry and Madison sts., New-York, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 17 and 18. TUESDAY EVENING—Address by Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE, and singing by Mrs. J. E. THOMAS and others. WEDNESDAY EVENING—Speaking, music, and dialogues by children of the Sabbath School. Refreshments, including strawberries and cream.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, and medical care for monthly derangements, in 24 to 36 hours. Medical advice, 25 cents. The Mother's Almoner and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelopes on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and compare it with any other. Office address—Dr. THIBES, No. 1,351 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY DISCOVERED Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Tender and Blistered Feet, &c. No cancrin, no acid, no caustic, no etc., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 202 Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very quiet, conservative family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to remain another year. Address, with particulars, Box 1,000, Post-Office. Also, apply to or address Dr. THIBES, No. 1,351 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, BOARD in the country, from July 1 to Nov. 1, by a family of four grown persons; rural surroundings, good fare, kindness, with particulars, EDWARD, Box 92, M. Times Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted for a quiet and thoroughly competent girl, as waitress and chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; prefers to go with a family to the country, and has the very best of references; would go in the country and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 16 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, corner of Jorralemon-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who is a first-class waiter; understands her business; an excellent chambermaid; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 2 Madison-st. near Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived seven years in one family; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Situation wanted for a reliable Protestant woman, who is a first-class private family cook; must sleep out and reside in her husband's family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is fond of work, and highly recommended by Brooklyn families; would not object to go to the country. Apply at 18 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 14.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned to North-Carolina this morning.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived to-day from Boston, and sailed for Ship Island.

The weather is exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of transportation between Norfolk and Newbern, on the canal.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 14.

The Santa Fe Mail with dates to the 1st inst. has arrived.

In a skirmish between a company of Colorado Volunteers and a body of Texans, near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field. None of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 20th ult., quite a number of Texans were sent, under an escort, from Santa Fé, with the view of overtaking Col. FRITZ's command, which was understood to be in Mesilla. They had been in the hospital of Santa Fé, but having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel, were paroled and disposed of as above.

Academy of Music.

This evening VERDI's "Trovatore" will be produced at the Academy for the first time during the present season—or rather the present and last dozen, more or less, of seasons. It will give Mme. BOSCHAN the opportunity of appearing in the part of *Leonora*, which, we understand, is one of her greatest characters. It also gives us a new debutant in the person of Signor ANCONE, brother of the late baritone whose *rôle* as the *Count di Luna* he will undertake. The memory of his brother will insure him a kind reception, but may possibly prove injurious to his chance of making a positive success. Let us hope that he will overcome the prejudicial fact to himself, as a vocalist, that his brother was a public favorite. Madame D'ANGRI will fill the part of *Azucena*, and SANNOLINI will, in all probability, not allow Signor SANNOLINI a chance to make a second appearance as *Manrico*. To-morrow evening Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, SANNOLINI, BARBA and Signor ANCONE will appear in the "Linda di Chamounix," also given for the first time in 1861-'62. It may be noticed that upon his second appearance Signor ANCONE again appears in one of his brother's finest parts. Madame BOSCHAN will also make her third appearance, in a scene from "L'Elisir D'Amore." This is positively announced as the last night of the season, (!) but it may be observed that a Grand Gala Night is understood for Wednesday next. This is to be the benefit of Mr. ULLMANN, and will, we understand, offer us any possible amount of opera, from all corts of operas, in a musical olla podrida, varied by slices of GOTTSCHALK and HERMANN. However, as we have previously mentioned, the "star" upon this night will be HERMANN, who proposes demonstrating the number of working his ring trick for Mr. ULLMANN's special advantage, as well as that of those who are curiously inclined toward the magic art. If it benefits the former to a corresponding extent with the profit it has produced to the prestidigitateur, we confess that we shall consider him a lucky man.

The Kansas Impeachment Cases.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, June 15.

The Kansas State Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has found JOHN W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State, guilty of high misdemeanor, by a vote of 17 to 4. On the remaining charge the Court found him not guilty.

The Court, by a vote of 18 to 3, declared that JOHN W. ROBINSON be removed from his office of Secretary of State.

The case of Mr. HILLYER, the Auditor, was then taken up.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside, accompanied by Mrs. Richmond, arrived on Saturday last from Fortress Monroe, and are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Meade, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Breese, of the U. S. N. and lady; Wm. Gwin, of the U. S. N.; W. E. Recklden, from Washington; Dr. Dingle, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, and M. Salvador and daughter, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ringgold, of the United States frigate *Saline*; Hon. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Dr. Willis, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, from Bermuda; Wm. Pearce, U. S. Navy; Otis Fisher, U. S. Army, and Jas. Walker, of England, are at the Astor House.

M. G. McKinnon, of Georgia; N. Y. Kay, of Chicago; C. E. Hicks, of Cincinnati; H. Stephens, of Cleveland; L. N. Fisher and family of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent of the Poor of Newbern, N. C., sails in the steamer for Beaufort to-day. Mr. COLYER is very desirous of establishing his schools for the neglected white children in every city or town of any importance which may be occupied by our troops. His school in Newbern has already over fifty children, and is in most successful operation. The cost of maintaining such schools is as nothing compared with the good that is effected. Any of our citizens who approve of this mission can send their subscriptions to Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD, No. 24 Wall-street, New-York, by whom they will be duly acknowledged. Gen. BURNSIDE is a subscriber to the amount of $50.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Combined Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

ARCHER & PARSONS, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and chief all lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

On Bark Rhine Saxe, from Bermuda—Dr. Armstrong, W. Hay and lady, J. W. Hastings, Rev. J. Cornwall, E. J. Davis, W. C. Cox, Mrs. J. C. Tucker, Mrs. J. C. Tucker, Mrs. Trott, Mrs. Chas. Harry, Mrs. J. F. Forrest, Miss Forrest, Miss L. Hunting, E. H. Gilbert, Mrs. J. A. Roberts, J. Overton, Miss S. Cuty, Mr. C. Smith.

In brig Maria, from Para—Mr. F. Morgan and lady.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 32
Moon rises	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 54	Gov. Island	11 49
Hell Gate	[illegible]		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SUNDAY, June 15.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Sayles, Washington, D. C., 64 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Karlton, Stover, Trenton, N. J., with sedan, to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with sedan, to E. Spencer.

Bark Elise Berry, (Br.), of Bermuda, Cooper, Bermuda